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NATIONALIZATION IS DENOUNCED BY BRITISH PREMIER

Mr. Lloyd George Answers Miners' Representatives—William Brace's Scheme Outlined—No Restriction of Imports

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England.—The Prime Minister informed the House of Commons this afternoon that the government, in view of Justice Sankey's recent decision, was not in a position to enforce any restrictions upon the importation of foreign goods. Less than 2 per cent of the imports from the United States, he said, were luxury goods. He could make no statement as to Viscount Grey's return to Washington or not. He said that he hoped to introduce an Irish bill next week.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the government had informed the United States that it was prepared to contribute this year a further sum for central European relief, not exceeding half the amount contributed by the United States, and not exceeding in all £10,000,000. The Canadian Government has also intimated a desire to contribute.

Yesterday's nationalization debate will probably be a historic one, as it signifies a new line of division in British politics. Mr. Lloyd George, speaking for the government, ranged himself, without qualification or compromise, against nationalization. He made it clear that he and the others who followed him have taken their stand, and will fight with the utmost vigor any attempt to force nationalization.

William Brace's Speech

William Brace, president of the South Wales Miners Federation and former Minister, moved a Labor Party amendment to nationalize the mines. The House of Commons has rarely listened to a more brilliant or persuasive speech, logical, reasonable, and tolerant. The Prime Minister and others gave it unstinted praise, and some members conjectured that it would carry wavering votes into the division lobby.

Another side of Labor politics was, however, subsequently presented by William Lunn, the Yorkshire miners' representative, who in a menacing speech threatened direct action and in effect ordered the House to carry nationalization under a threat of industrial trouble, compared with which last year's difficulties were as a spark compared to a volcanic eruption.

These speeches undoubtedly represented distinct elements in Labor politics and revealed Labor's lack of unity. Mr. Lunn's incendiary speech gave the Prime Minister an obvious opening and his speech was as brilliant and masterly against nationalization as Mr. Brace's had been for it. Concluding, he asked Mr. Lunn if he meant that if he could not get his majority, a privileged minority had power to get its own way. "That," Mr. Lloyd George declared amid great cheering, "is the Soviet Government and on that issue we will join." When he sat down, applause broke out repeatedly, the strangers' gallery joining in.

Bureaucracy Condemned

Mr. Brace's nationalization scheme is that of Justice Sankey with modifications. He was unsparing in his condemnation of bureaucracy and skillfully argued that bureaucracy was not involved in his scheme of pit and district committees and a national executive, on which the miners, the managerial, and business sides, and the coal consumers would be equitably represented. The Bolsheviks in Russia, Mr. Lloyd George said, had communized everything and output had declined. Labor conscription followed and individual liberty had gone. The British Government itself, he said, proposes to buy out the mineral royalty owners, improve conditions, equalize profits, and establish a state department of mines.

Details of the government scheme were, however, left until Sir Auckland Geddes introduced a bill, but it will aim at giving the miners a greater and more effective voice and direction in the control of their industry. The Labor amendment was defeated 64 votes to 229.

Opinion of Coal Miners' Leaders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent
LONDON, England (Thursday).—Regarding the statement by Vernon Hartsorn, M. P., that a coal strike in six weeks is a possibility as a result of the Prime Minister's nationalization statement, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor finds on investigation that other miners' leaders do not share this view as to the immediate gravity of the situation.

They do not rule out the possibility of a decision of the miners for taking drastic action themselves, even if the Trade Union Congress declares against it, but they make it clear that in the miners' councils a strong effort will be made to prevent any precipitate action which, in their opinion, would damage very seriously, if it did not actually wreck, the whole Labor movement.

They hold that the wise course for the miners is to bend all their energies to strengthen the political Labor

Party in the country so as to secure nationalization by legislative action. Political Labor leaders are, in fact, aghast at the possibility of direct action at a time when their election prospects seem to them to be improving every week; and, on the other hand, they suggest that the tone adopted by Mr. Lloyd George last night will so irritate the miners that it will inevitably strengthen the direct action party.

LANCASHIRE COTTON IS SOLD FAR AHEAD

Sir C. Macara, Authority on the Subject, Says Stoppage of Imports of Cotton Would Not Affect Industry for Months

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday).—When asked for his views on the proposed suspension of cotton imports, suggested in some quarters, Sir Charles Macara, a large cotton manufacturer in Great Britain and an authority on the whole cotton situation, said:

"There never was a time in the history of the Lancashire cotton industry when the production of its spindles and looms was so heavily sold ahead as is the case today. It is quite exceptional when orders are not fully covered by cotton. Therefore, owing to the serious depreciation in the value of the pound, the stoppage of the imports of raw cotton beyond that already bought would not affect the industry for many months."

Solution of the Matter

"Such a stoppage of the exports of raw cotton from the United States would, in my opinion, almost certainly depreciate the value of raw material in that country. The solution of this matter is, therefore, to the benefit of both countries. America is clamoring for our cotton manufacturers, and it is surely not beyond the wit of men to devise a means of dealing with this demand in the interests of our spinners and manufacturers, who must in the course of time require additional supplies of raw material."

In connection with the foregoing statement it should be noted that the exchange value of the pound in the United States involves in effect an import duty of some 30 per cent on cotton imports. Apart from the dollar dilemma, however, conditions at present are unfavorable to cotton imports, especially the continued unsettlement and uncertainty.

American Cotton in Liverpool

As to the actual supplies here, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that there were about 840,000 bales of American cotton in stock in Liverpool and Manchester last week as against little more than 300,000 bales at this date last season. Besides this some 500,000 bales were on ships heading for this country.

Compare this with monthly consumption of American cotton, totaling probably about 250,000 bales and it seems obvious that the trade could, if necessary, do with what it has for some time. A considerable proportion of the supplies available or at sea are, of course, earmarked for sale or sold, and there is a scarcity of certain qualities of cotton.

Ignorance Professed in Manchester

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MANCHESTER, England (Thursday).—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor states that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce knows nothing about any proposed temporary suspension of cotton imports, but states that, pending a decision by the House of Lords in the appeal of Brown and Forth versus the government, all import restrictions are removed. The big cotton firms here are also without knowledge of any such suspension.

TURKISH MINISTERS FORCED TO RESIGN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Thursday).—On the eve of the reconsideration of the Turkish question in London, the Nationalist Bloc in the Turkish Parliament has succeeded in re-asserting its power over the Riza Government by forcing the resignation of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, and of Justice.

Negotiations between the bloc and the Cabinet also dealt with the government's statement of policy and were conducted through the newly-elected president of the Chamber.

On their conclusion the Grand Vizier made a statement in the Chamber and obtained a vote of confidence of 104 against 2. The Minister of the Interior, who has now resigned, was recently reported to be planning the prosecution of those guilty of atrocities during the war.

Anglo-Turkish Agreement Denied

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Thursday).—The British Embassy in Paris declares that the document published in a certain newspaper as the text of an agreement between the Turks and the British is untrue.

PRESIDENT TO SEE LABOR DELEGATES

Chief Executive Proposes Personal Conference With Railroad Union Representatives in Effort to Adjust Wage Disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—At a conference with three representatives of the railroad brotherhoods which was arranged yesterday at his invitation, President Wilson will give the answer of the United States government to the demands of the railroad brotherhoods for an increase in wages as the alternative to a strike that would in the opinion of all, bring a grave economic crisis. The general impression here is that President Wilson, in the prevailing circumstances, has no alternative but to stand pat, to support the position taken by Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, and to inform the brotherhoods, on the basis of facts now in his possession, that the government cannot yield to the demands at the moment when the roads are about to be returned to private control under financial circumstances which are none too reassuring.

Further, the President has in his possession the report just compiled by a special committee of the Railroad Administration that made an exhaustive investigation of the actual wage scale of railroad employees and compared their condition to that of other classes of labor. It was on the basis of this report, for one thing, that the Director-General took the position he has taken. It can be stated that the railroad men are every bit as well off with the existing scale as are other classes of labor, that they have as much to spend, and that their standard of living compares well with the average of the entire community.

Economic Considerations

The President is expected to point out that the government cannot undertake to impose the proposed additional burden on the railroad and then hand them back to private owners; he will point out to the representatives of the brotherhoods that one of the principal reasons why the cost of living of which they complain has not been materially reduced, was due to the steel strike and the coal strike, and that a rail strike would be the best means in the world for sending living costs soaring. The President will place the facts before the brotherhoods, will warn against the dangers of a strike to organized labor itself, but he is not expected to talk in terms of an "injunction" at this time.

Coupled with the announcement that President Wilson would meet the Labor delegation personally was one that he would preside over the next meeting of his Cabinet. This was taken to mean the resumption of virtual normal direction of the Administration after an indisposition which began late last September.

Much satisfaction with the arrangement for a personal conference was felt by representatives of the 2,000,000 employees, who named the following committee to go to the White House: B. M. Jell, acting president of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor; E. J. Manion, president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and Timothy Shea, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The conference will be held on the south porch of the White House, if the weather permits.

Maintenance Men Insistent

After a conference last night between Mr. Hines and a committee representing the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, it was stated that the committee had presented demands for an immediate increase in pay and given notice of its intention to strike next Tuesday if their demands were not met satisfactorily. Mr. Hines replied that he could not take a different position toward their demands from the position taken in the demand of the other unions which are submitting their cases to President Wilson, and that 30 days' notice of a strike was required under the contract with the brotherhood.

J. B. Mallory, vice-president of the brotherhood, explained that it would require three days' time to issue orders countermanding the order, which next Tuesday as the date for striking, hence if an agreement was not reached with the Railroad Administration by tomorrow, the strike probably would begin, even if an agreement were reached subsequently. Outwardly the committee presented a determined attitude toward the Railroad Administration, but Mr. Hines will see them again today after the White House conference, when a final decision will be made.

There are 300,000 members of the brotherhood, and while a strike would not cripple railroad operations at once, in a few weeks their absence would be felt seriously.

Among the requests which representatives of the union employees made to Mr. Hines, and to which they will ask the President to give them an answer, was one relating to legislation they believe will aid in reducing the cost of living, particularly the regulation of cold storage, and marking of original costs on all goods so that middlemen's profits may be estimated. The President, it is believed, will give them a succinct statement of the government's achievements in reducing prices, and an indication of what to expect in the immediate future.

RESUMED PEACE CONFERENCE OPENS

Allied Premiers Meet in London—Methods Used Are Even More Secret Than at Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday).—The resumed Peace Conference opened this morning, when Mr. Lloyd George, Alexander Millerand, Francis Nitti, and Earl Curzon met in the dull but stately Cabinet Room at 10 Downing Street, where many decisions, fateful for humanity, have been taken in times past. No special topics were dealt with at this sitting, but various outstanding questions were subjected to a general review.

The procedure in London will follow the Paris precedent. There will be no formal agenda but various problems will be dealt with in round-table discussions, attention being naturally concentrated upon those which stand in the most urgent need of settlement.

Just as the gatherings have tended to become more informal, however, so it is impossible to forecast the duration of the present session. It is anticipated that the deliberations will continue until one or other of the visiting premiers finds it necessary to return home, and if such a contingency arises, before all various questions have been disposed of, there will be an interruption of the pourparlers and a subsequent resumption of them here or elsewhere.

What will probably happen is that if and when any contentious discussion develops in a fashion disagreeable to the Italian or French Prime Minister, that gentleman will find it urgently necessary to return to his capital for reasons of internal politics.

For the rest the trend is toward methods even more secret than were adopted in Paris, and the only consolation is that quicker progress is to be attained by this means than under the glare of public observation.

Hungarian Delegates Reach Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Thursday).—Count Albert Apponyi, along with the other members of the Hungarian delegation, has arrived in Paris. The French press is unanimous in declaring that the Allies have a complete understanding concerning Hungary's fate, and that the delegates will find before them France, England, and Italy, united, resolute, and indisposed to allowing concessions.

Mr. Delacroix Goes to London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday).—Leon Delacroix, the Prime Minister of Belgium, has gone to London where he will meet the chiefs of the allied governments relative to the Peace Treaty.

PAISLEY CAMPAIGN BROUGHT TO CLOSE

Labor and Liberals Equally Confident of Victory, While Coalition Candidate Claims Vote for Him Will Startle Country

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GLASGOW, Scotland (Thursday).—Paisley polls today in the most stirring by-election of recent times. The campaign closed yesterday with a deluge of oratory and with Labor and Liberals equally confident. Labor started with a highly organized machine, and an army of keen young Labor canvassers has invaded the works and shops, and buttonholed the workers individually.

J. M. Biggar issued about four times as much literature as any other candidate and also issued a special newspaper throughout the campaign. The Labor organizers express the hope of a 2000 majority.

The Liberals declare that H. H. Asquith, their candidate, cannot be beaten, relying on Paisley's ingrained Liberalism and the remarkable fight which the former Premier has put up, and his prestige. An attempt to exploit his former hostility to woman suffrage appears a failure on the surface, at any rate his most enthusiastic partisans being found among the women. While Irishmen have been directed to vote Labor, and Mr. Biggar has also the support of the discharged soldiers' organization, Mr. Asquith's candidate has now received the endorsement of the temperance organizations, including the prohibitionists, and this will unquestionably secure him many women's votes.

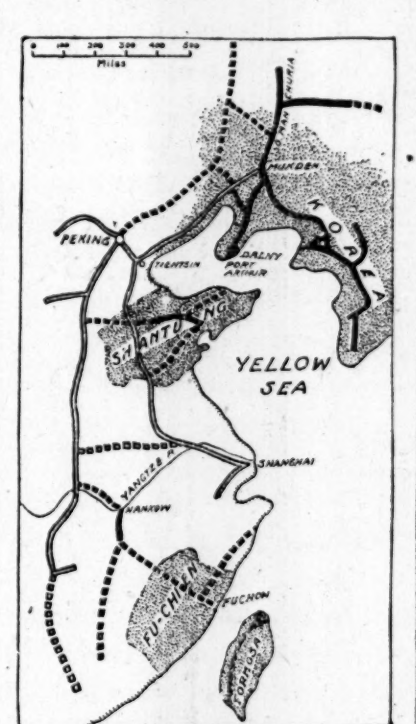
Viscount Chaplin and Lady Frances Balfour are the latest to telegraph cordial good wishes to Mr. Asquith, and 250 Liberal organizations have likewise telegraphed their support. Mr. Biggar has had a letter from the Countess of Warwick. Meantime, J. A. McKean, the Coalition candidate, claims that the vote for him will startle the country. Whichever way it goes, the election will make political history.

CHINA TO REPEL JAPAN'S ADVANCES

Peking Government, It Is Said, Will Decline to Negotiate Directly for Settlement of the Shantung Controversy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—China, it is said on good authority here, is standing firmly by her determination not to accede to Japan's invitation to negotiate directly with her in determining the future status of the former German concessions in the Province of Shantung.

Chinese chambers of commerce and all sorts of commercial and educational organizations are urging the



Shantung Province, China, showing the Yellow Sea and the Shantung Province, with Japanese and Chinese railways indicated.

Japan's strangle hold on Peking

Shantung Province, China, showing the Yellow Sea and the Shantung Province, with Japanese and Chinese railways indicated.

government to maintain its position, popular opinion strongly supporting it. It is explained that the situation is not one which lends itself to direct negotiations with Japan, because of the fact that the basis upon which such negotiations would necessarily be founded are the provisions of the Peace Treaty transferring the former German rights and concessions in Shantung Province to Japan.

The Chinese Government, it is stated, holds that by virtue of the country's declaration of war against Germany in 1917, and its entry into the struggle on the side of the Allies, whatever treaties existed between Germany and China became automatically null and void, and that consequently all rights and concessions in China that were held by Germany, including those of Shantung, reverted to Chinese control. Therefore, China does not admit the right of the powers to transfer the former German holdings to Japan, or to any other nation, and maintains that by the acceptance of such a fundamental she would permit herself to be deprived of her just share in the victorious ending of the war. China would gain nothing by the transfer to another power of the rights which are held to have been unjustly taken by

Germany in 1918, such a transfer amounting to no more than the exchange of stolen goods, with no recompense to the rightful owner, the Chinese Government maintains.

It is claimed, therefore, that the Japanese Government, by reason of its acceptance of the Shantung Peace Treaty, could have no common ground upon which to meet the Chinese authorities. The Chinese Government, in view of this situation, it is pointed out, will not consent to enter into any such negotiations, but will await itself of Chinese membership in the League of Nations, through the signing of the Austrian Peace Treaty, to submit the entire Shantung question to the international tribunal as soon as possible after the League of Nations shall have commenced to function.

FLOATING FEDERAL DEBT IS ABSORBED

Secretary Houston Says Payment of Securities About to Be Made Will Take Up the Present Short-Term Certificates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—When the last issue of the Treasury's loan indebtedness securities which mature on Monday next are paid, David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, points out, the Treasury will have outstanding in the hands of the public no floating debt whatever in the sense of short-term certificates to be refunded at maturity.

The rapid reduction of government expenditure and realization on the surplus stocks accumulated for war purposes have been important factors in making possible the reduction of the floating debt and the gross debt of the government in the past five months, it is stated.

Although the Treasury will, of course, be obliged to borrow from time to time, to meet the current deficit (which in January amounted to less than \$93,000,000) in the intervals between income and profits tax installment payments and the current requirements of the War Finance Corporation, the fact that the Treasury has no uncovered maturities is of immense importance.

The position of the Treasury today, and the future of the market for the outstanding issues of Liberty bonds and Victory notes, is very bright. The whole color of the picture would, of course, be changed if Congress should embark on new expenditures on a large scale. The whole problem today is that of giving the people time and will to save capital enough to enable them to absorb that part of the war issues which is still owned or loaned upon by banks, and as well the flood of securities being pressed upon the markets from foreign sources in consequence of the extreme depression of European exchange. The depression in high-grade investment securities in this country at the present time is, to a very important extent, the result of heavy selling of such securities in the markets from foreign sources.

It is pointed out that when capital was inadequate to meet the demands in the United States, Europe profited by the investment of private capital upon attractive terms in American enterprises, and America profited by getting the capital it needed. Although America is burdened with expenditures aggregating \$36,700,000,000 since the war, Secretary Houston says he is sure that the solution of European problems will be found by the wisdom and courage of European statesmen, with the sympathetic cooperation of Americans.

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TREATY OUTCOME SAID TO DEPEND ON REPUBLICANS

Democratic Leaders Not to Offer a Counter-Compromise on Article X—Economic Terms Are the Subject of Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In the fight for ratification of the Treaty of Peace, which is to begin on Monday of next week, when the resolution of ratification is voted, the original reservations adopted in the Senate, will be called up, the plan of the Democratic leaders is not to offer any counter-compromise on disputed Article X, which will inevitably be the main battleground of the contest. In the framing of modifications, the initiative will be left with the Republicans.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, Administration spokesman, while reasserting his belief that the modification framed by Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, was more objectionable than the original Lodge reservation, declared that he would make no move toward a compromise on this vital point.

"The fact is," said the Nebraska Senator, "that the outcome now depends on the Republicans. I feel a good deal of disposition to leave it to them. They initiated this effort for ratification, and as they have the majority, it is largely in their hands now. The proposed reservation to Article X is nothing but propaganda. In my opinion it would be better for the Democrats to take the original Lodge reservation; it would rather vote for it than for the substitute now proposed. I never will vote for the original Lodge reservation, but would prefer it to this one."

Thomas Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, supported the view of Senator Hitchcock that the new modification would talk the color out of it. "I don't know who is the author of this supposed substitute reservation of Article X, or where it came from, but it seems to have no purpose except to help the case for the Lodge draft. There has been some apparent attempt to make it look like something that was forced on Senator Lodge; but as a matter of fact it is worse than his original reservation."

Preparations are under way to launch an attack on the economic terms of the Treaty itself, apart from the League of Nations. Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, who has taken the stand throughout the Treaty fight that the character of the economic provisions of the Versailles compact should be revised in the interest of European stability, is expected to take the question up when the Treaty comes to the floor.

Democratic leaders urged that nothing is to be gained by introducing this discussion into the ratification issue at this time. They further declared that the President secured no support from prominent Republicans when he sought to tone down the character of the economic terms imposed on Germany.

As to the attacks which Senator Borah, Senator Knox, and others are now making on the economic features of the Treaty," said Senator Walsh (Montana), "it would have been well if they could have made their speeches eight months ago. Then President Wilson was standing all alone at Paris, trying to prevent the very wrongs being written into the Treaty that are now criticized. He was fighting single-handed against the demands of the world's organized avarice. He was viciously attacked for intruding into the proposed decision concerning the Saar Basin. Let critics declared that he ought to let it alone and wait until something was at the front in which the interests of the United States were involved. He might have accomplished much good if only there had been some of the support that he needed. But he got none of it."

Mr. Baruch Favors Prompt Action

Bernard M. Baruch, who acted as confidential adviser on economic matters to the American peace delegation, spent several hours conferring with senators yesterday. Mr. Baruch gave senators to understand that further delay in disposing of the Treaty involves grave dangers. He urged that the Treaty be disposed of as a necessary adjunct to the restoration of financial confidence throughout the world. Mr. Baruch took up with Charles Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, the question of stabilizing international exchange.

Oscar Underwood (D.), Senator from

Alabama, expressed the opinion that if the Republican proposals for a compromise on Article X are rejected by the Democrats, the original Lodge reservation will never be supported by a majority of the Democrats. Mr. Underwood, however, is much more confident of the outcome in the Senate than some of his colleagues are.

"While there are many more Democrats now inclined to vote for ratification in any form in which it can be secured," said Senator Underwood, "I don't think the Democrats will ever vote for the original Lodge reservation on Article X. I believe there is a good chance of securing ratification. There are 74 men in the Senate who want ratification. For that reason I think there is a very good chance of getting together next week. The general sentiment on the floor is to get together."

FRENCH CHAMBER'S DEBATE ON BUDGET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Chamber of Deputies debated yesterday the question of the reduction of the budget for 1920, but as no details were available, the members had to confine themselves to surmises. It seems impossible to make a saving of 8,000,000,000 francs on the actual budget, though 20,000,000,000 francs will probably be saved on the extraordinary budget, which includes as much as 22,000,000,000 francs to be reimbursed by Germany.

Frederick François-Marsal, Minister of Finance, has made no explanation on the subject but will probably do so today before the commissions of the chamber.

Louis Barthou Not a Candidate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Louis Barthou has officially announced that he is not a candidate for the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, and gives as his reason the fact that he wishes to devote himself exclusively to his work as chairman of the Commission on Foreign Affairs, Raoul Peret, the former Minister of Justice and chairman of the Finance Commission will not doubt be a candidate for the office, but George Leygues, former Minister of the Navy, and chairman of the War and Navy Commissions will also probably obtain a number of votes.

Protest From Liberated Regions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The representatives of the liberated regions have formally protested against the practical budget economies planned by the government, declaring that they consider that such measures as are proposed would check reconstruction in the regions. They declare also that the peace budget should not be balanced at the expense of prolonging their misery.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—J. Austen Chamberlain, the British Finance Minister, replying to a recent memorial proposing an international conference on the financial situation, says that the government is prepared to appoint representatives, if so invited by a neutral country or by the League of Nations, and is satisfied that such a conference would be really representative. He expressed doubt whether the United States would participate, which would gravely affect its influence and utility.

If a grant of credits is recommended by the conference, he declared the British Government would not support the proposal or take any share in any scheme involving an addition to the liabilities of the United Kingdom for expenditure in the United States. The government is making an exception to the general rule that loans from government to government should cease, and is discussing with Canada, the United States, France and certain other countries the question of providing government credits to Austria and Poland for the supply of foodstuffs and raw materials.

PLANS FOR THE TRIAL OF JOSEPH CAILLAUX

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The first session for the examination of the former French Premier, Joseph Caillaux, whose trial for high treason is to begin before the Senate, sitting as a high court, on February 17, will be devoted to reading the charges of the court. No session will be held on February 18, because on that day Paul Deschanel is to take over his duties as President of the Republic. Mr. Poincaré, the retiring President, will assist at the session on February 19, as Senator from Meuse. Another session is expected on February 20 to be devoted to interrogating the accused prisoner.

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE IN RUSSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Moscow wireless message announces the opening of the first college in Russia for instruction in industrial management. Its purpose is to prepare an administrative staff drawn from workmen for the management of industries.

TRIBUTE TO MR. POINCARÉ

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Deputies belonging to different groups of the Chamber will today propose a bill whose object will be to declare that Raymond Poincaré, the president of the Republic during the war, has well deserved of the fatherland.

BRITISH REPORT ON COAL IS PUBLISHED

Statement Issued by Independent Accountants Appointed by the Government to Examine the White Paper of July, 1919

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The report is published of the independent accountants appointed by the British Government to examine the White Paper of July, 1919, in order to ascertain if the estimates concerning the coal industry were fairly borne out by the information then available. The report states that the July White Paper was submitted to the House of Commons containing a statement showing the basis upon which the increase of 6s. in the cost of coal to the consumer was calculated, the statement being based on detailed information in a memorandum and on schedules presented to the coal industry commission by the coal controller. The accountants found that the estimates contained in them were for July 16, 1919, to July 15, 1920, ignoring any loss arising prior to July 16, 1919, and that being estimated so far ahead in such a complicated industry, would not reasonably be expected to be accurate, owing to events and circumstances arising after the date in which the estimates were made.

Estimated Output Fair

Viewed in the light of the data then available, the accountants believe that the estimated output of 217,000,000 tons was fair and reasonable, and that the rate of profit of 3s. 7d. per ton raised was also fair and reasonable. The cost of production was underestimated, especially respecting wages, the cost being estimated at £209,000,000, as compared with the accountants' figure of £216,000,000, and the revenue was underestimated about £30,000,000, this being mainly due to undervaluation of the proceeds to be obtained from exports and bunkers. The accountants observed that the coal controller apparently based his export values chiefly on the conclusion of the Sankey interim report that there would be a loss on neutral tonnage during the remainder of 1919, but the accountants consider this assumption unjustified.

Amendment Believed Necessary

Regarding the second part of their reference to the report upon the date on which the 10s. per ton reduction on household and domestic coal is based, the estimates in the accountants' report cover the financial year from April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, and apart from the 6s. increase in the price of inland coal imposed in July, 1919, are not comparable with the estimates dealt with above, as certain factors included in the second estimates are not included in the first, and the second estimates deal more with facts and less with a forecast.

The accountants regard the second estimates, on the whole, as fair and reasonable deductions from the data available, although they believe an amendment should be made on the estimated surplus of £17,000,000, respecting the following adjustments: An addition of £2,500,000 should be made to the proceeds obtainable from inland sales and a deduction of £3,000,000 should be made respecting the difference between export and inland profit of 2,000,000 tons of coal. The effect of these adjustments is a net reduction of £500,000 from the estimated surplus of £17,000,000, leaving £16,500,000.

Retained for Contingencies

The cost from December 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, of the reduction respecting household and similar coal and coastwise bunkers, estimated at £12,600,000, the accountants consider approximately correct. The surplus shown in the department's estimate of £4,500,000, after deducting the estimated cost of the reduction in prices of £12,600,000 from the estimated surplus of £17,000,000, the accountants think was designedly and reasonably retained by the department for probable contingencies.

As requested, the accountants made a provisional estimate of the results from the year ended March 31, 1920, in the light of the facts known today, from which they believe, and so far as can be estimated, that the surplus remaining on the working of the industry for the current financial year will be approximately £6,000,000. This surplus, as at March 31, 1920, includes the gain accruing on the advance of 6s. a ton on inland coal made in July, 1919, less the loss in revenue resulting from the reduction of 10s. a ton on domestic and household coal and the reduction of coastwise bunkers from December 1, 1919.

STATEMENT ASKED OF GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Nationalization was the first question discussed at the national conference of manufacturers and producers, which was continued today at Kingsway Hall. A resolution, moved by Sir Adam Nimmo, pledging the conference to oppose state ownership and management of any branch of industry was adopted.

They wanted, Sir Adam said, both a clear, definite declaration of the government's policy and a promise of absolute cessation of control of the industry at the earliest possible moment.

The conference also adopted a resolution dealing with transport, expressing the view that it was of the greatest importance that the railways should not be permanently subject to bureaucratic or political control, and urging the government to reappoint immediately the select committee of

1918 to consider the whole question of the future of the railways.

Other subjects dealt with by the conference were the country's coal policy, and research and education. A resolution on coal viewed with alarm the chaotic condition of the country's coal policy, which had "arrested normal development and seriously impeded the resettlement of the industry," and affirmed that the distribution of coal for industry should be allowed to follow its natural course in satisfaction of the industrial requirements.

FRENCH COMMENT ON EXTRADITION CHARGES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The German Minister of Justice has instructed Leipzig's general procurator to open an inquiry against the "war criminals" demanded by the entente and has also ordered the publication of all the documents bearing on the guilt of the accused.

The "Homme Libre" says that it is ridiculous to say, as Mr. von Simson did, that Germany does not know what accusations have been made against her, as France has formally accused, both during the war and since it was over, several of the German generals. Germany, adds the paper, is only trying to gain more time and entrenching herself behind Lord Curzon's speech, in which he said that time had changed many things. Germany hopes that the Allies will not enforce their will.

The "Homme Libre" goes on to say that France must not give way to false sympathy, and amongst all the questions to be dealt with by Mr. Millerand this is the most important clause for France, seeing that she is Germany's nearest neighbor. Germany must be made to realize the extent of her defeat.

The press hopes that the president of the Council will be firm and persuade the allied ministers to share his views, for if France gives in to Germany on this point, say the papers, the latter will not conform to the Allied demands along other lines, and France cannot admit a revision of the Treaty concerning payments, because these latter are just and necessary to her, if not to her allies.

SIDE LIGHTS ON THE SPITZBERGEN TREATY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—At the ceremony of the signature of the treaty concerning the Spitzbergen Archipelago, which took place yesterday afternoon in the Clock Room of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Alexander Millerand, the new Premier, offered his congratulations on the settlement, himself. The Minister of Norway to Paris made an address of thanks to the representative powers for the present attitude of fairness revealed in recognizing the rights of Norway, for so long denied, the sovereignty on the Spitzbergen Archipelago. At the end of the ceremony, the Minister of Norway received a souvenir of the historical event the silver inkstand and gold pen with which the treaty was signed.

GENERAL DENIKIN'S DISMISSAL REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Moscow wireless message states that the Commander-in-Chief of the Volunteer Army, General Denikin, reports that the Union for the Restoration of Russia has been obliged to dismiss General Denikin "owing to their love for Russia"; also that at the secret session of the Don Military Krug, General Denikin accused his generals of ruining his cause.

The Moscow message further asserts that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has addressed a letter to General Denikin reminding him that Peter the Great and Bismarck were both against war between Russia and Germany, and advising General Denikin so to act "that Germany and Russia may again attain their position as great powers."

COMPLETE EXECUTION OF TREATY IS URGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—In the course of the ceremony of decoration of the city of Epernay with the Croix de Guerre on Sunday, President Poincaré stopped at Vienne-la-Ville, where the Mayor alluded in a speech to the resistance of Germany to the execution of the terms of the Peace Treaty. Mr. Poincaré answered: "We must exact from vanquished Germany the complete Treaty she has signed. At this very hour changes in the Treaty, which has been ratified by the belligerent nations, are being discussed, something which in itself is inadmissible. What is signed must be sacred for both victors and vanquished."

STRIKE IN BRUSSELS EXPECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The secretary of the French Federation of Miners, who is now in Brussels, has declared that a national strike is still expected for February 16.

Notice!

"There being in circulation rumors to the effect that a change in the ownership and management of the Hotel Somerset, Boston, is impending, the Operating Company take this means of informing its patrons and the public that these rumors are absolutely unfounded and that the Hotel Somerset will continue under its present management and will maintain its usual high standard of service."

HOTEL SOMERSET COMPANY,

Frank C. Hall, Manager

ANNIVERSARY OF LINCOLN OBSERVED

Gettysburg Address Read in the United States Senate, and Speakers in Many Cities Laud Americanism of Great Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Observances of the Lincoln anniversary were general in cities of the United States yesterday, especially among Republican Party members. An interesting feature of the day in the national capital was the reading of the original long-hand manuscript of "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address" in the United States Senate by Henry W. Keyes, Senator from New Hampshire. An address on Lincoln was also delivered in the House of Representatives. It was said here that Senator Keyes, who owns the Gettysburg Address manuscript, intends eventually to place it in the keeping of Harvard University.

Loyalty Emphasized as Lesson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, and Job E. Hedges, of New York, delivered addresses on Lincoln last evening at the annual dinner of the Mid Essex Club, in the Hotel Somerset. Governor Coolidge said that Lincoln typified Americanism and the whole American people to that people today. Loyalty to the Constitution and effort to do away with class and caste in the interest of freedom for all mankind were Lincoln's chief contributions to this country and the world. Mr. Hedges also spoke in praise of Lincoln.

JOHN BARTON PAYNE TO SUCCEED MR. LANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—John Barton Payne has been named by President Wilson to succeed Franklin K. Lane, as Secretary of the Interior. Like the President, he is a native Virginian, and has lived most of his life north of Mason and Dixon's line. Unlike the President, he has little school education and no college education. He read Blackstone while working in a general store, and was admitted to the West Virginia bar when he was 21. With a few years' small town practice he went to Chicago, and at the end of 10 years was elected judge of the Superior Court of Cook County. Later he resigned and took up private law practice. Judge Payne became general counsel to the Emergency Fleet Corporation in 1917, and assumed the same post with the Railroad Administration the following year. Then he was appointed chairman of the Shipping Board.

QUESTIONS BEFORE COUNCIL IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Council of Ambassadors has rejected the request of the Central Powers for leave to retain enough aeroplanes to insure an aerial police force. The council then heard Mr. Reich, the Austrian Minister of Finance, and Dr. Lowenfeld-Russ, the Minister of Supplies, who are asking for the creation, before the enforcement of the Austrian section of the Treaty, of a commission on reparations to decide on a program for the economic restoration of Austria. These questions will be examined on Friday by the council.

BRINSMEAD PIANO FACTORY TO REOPEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—After a lengthy conference between the directors and the workers, it has been decided to reopen the Brinsmead Piano Factory in London. At the conclusion of the conference a joint statement was issued intimating that

the employees had expressed a willingness to cooperate with the management, and had expressed confidence in their ability jointly to achieve the desired results.

It was also agreed that the factory should be reopened on Monday for a probationary period under certain conditions to be mutually agreed upon between the workers and the directors. The directors also expressed their belief that the statement made by the six leading pianoforte makers to the press was unsupported by facts.

FIXED MINIMUM WAGE IS OPPOSED

Cunard Company Chairman Gives Evidence at Dockers' Inquiry—Labor Urged to Do Part

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Sir Alfred Booth, chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company and member of the Liverpool Dock Labor Joint Committee, gave evidence today before the dockers' court of inquiry. Sir Alfred dealt with the differential rates, giving numerous examples obtaining in Liverpool.

Differentials, he said, were jealously guarded and, in his opinion, the effect of giving unskilled dock laborers 2s. an hour would be that the wages for the rest of the country would have to go up a corresponding amount, resulting in the need for more treasury notes to meet the weekly wages bill and leading to further depreciation of the pound sterling. Wages would never catch up with food prices while production remained at its present level, the only remedy for high prices, in his opinion, being increased production.

The output in Liverpool, Sir Alfred said, had fallen 25 per cent, the reduction of the working day to 8 hours being accountable for 11 per cent. The only way to get more into the country was to get more in at the existing ports, which could only be done by working a reasonable overtime or alternatively in building new ports, which was unthinkable.

In the course of further evidence, Sir Alfred maintained that it was impossible to lay down centrally the conditions under which men were to work locally. The dockers, he declared, would prefer to choose his own employer and lose a few days' work rather than accept a binding weekly engagement with a fixed minimum wage with an obligation to work wherever he was sent.

He submitted that a standard minimum wage was opposed to all business practice, which must vary in different districts. He attributed the slow turn round in ports partly to the vagaries of government trading, and partly to a decreased output on the part of labor. The quickest way to reduce prices was for labor to do its part all over the country.

CONGO FINANCIAL SITUATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday)—Louis Franck, Belgian Minister of the Colonies, before undertaking a tour of inspection in the Congo described in Parliament the present situation of the Colony. The financial situation, he said, was excellent. He also referred to the question of transport as well as to the industrialization of the Colony.

MINISTER TO LUXEMBOURG

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday)—The Belgian Government has informed Luxembourg that it will send a plenipotentiary minister to reside in Luxembourg. It will resume his post as Minister to Luxembourg shortly.

MR. MEYER RETURNS TO PARIS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Thursday)—William Meyer, the German Chargé d'Affaires, who was staying in Munich, is back in Paris, since Baron Kurt von Lersner's departure from there left Germany unrepresented in France.

DRAFT OF RAILROAD LEGISLATION READY

Prospect Is That Conference Report and New Bill Will Be Ready for Both Houses Soon—Features of the Compromise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The full railroad conference committee is expected to meet today to pass on the draft of the compromise legislation for the return of the railroads to private operation, as prepared by Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, and John J. Esch (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, chairman of the interstate commerce committee of Congress.

The conference's work in the last few days has gone forward with increased rapidity because of the controversy over wage adjustment and the action of Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, in submitting it to the President.

The prospect now is that the conference report and the new railroad bill will be ready for introduction in both houses by Monday, and that the Republican leaders will arrange to give railway legislation precedence over everything else. The Democrats will not make it a party issue in the House, it has been authoritatively stated.

"No agreement has been submitted by the Democratic leaders for any party opposition," Claude Kitchin (D), Representative from North Carolina, declared.

Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, majority leader, declared that the bill was going to have the solid support of the Republicans.

Two general results of the conference work can be affirmed: The rehabilitation of the roads is based on the principle of practice prevailing before the railroads were taken over by the government, and Senator Cummins' fundamental, the stipulation of what constitutes a fair return of profit on aggregate property value, was adopted.

The divisions of the railroad legislation cover: ownership and operation, consolidation and competition, federal incorporation, security issues and capital expenditures, rate making, reserve funds, government guarantees, funding of debts, wages and working conditions, and the federal agencies having supervision and control over transportation.

The House plan of permissive consolidation was adopted in preference to the Senate scheme of voluntary consolidation into strong competing systems for a given period and compulsory consolidation thereafter. Under the House plan the entire subject is to be studied in the Interstate Commerce Committee. The House committee recommendation on federal incorporation was also adopted. The House committee yielded on the Senate proviso of requiring the Interstate Commerce Commission to divide the country into districts. The important contention of the Senate for a new system of rate making by the Interstate Commerce Commission is adopted, but with some modification by the House. The amount of the reserve fund from which the carriers may draw during the transition period of return was fixed at \$3,000,000.

Strikes are, not penalized, but the conference will recommend regional boards of adjustment representing Capital and Labor.

FARMER-LABOR CONGRESS OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The All-American Farmer-Labor Cooperative Congress, which opened a three days' session here yesterday, is not a political movement, it was declared by C. H. Gustafson, president of the Nebraska Farmers Union, who presided at yesterday afternoon's meeting. Other prominent delegates at the conference declared that the meeting would not go into politics. Mr. Gustafson says the movement does not endorse any political method of government, but stands for cooperation in all its phases. Cooperation, he said, would solve all of the economic problems, and the congress was attempting to arrange an economic system for the whole country based on cooperation.

Glenn E. Plumb, who was the main speaker at last night's mass meeting, declared that the movement is "underlying a cooperative enterprise which we hope will be directly participated in by upward of 4,000,000 men and 20,000,000 citizens."

ALEXANDER MILLERAND'S PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Alexander Millerand, the French Premier, leaves for London on Wednesday to attend the meeting of the allied premiers who are conferring on various questions with reference to the peace settlement. He will be accompanied by Frederick François-Marsal, Minister of Finance, Philip Berthelot, and several technicians belonging to the ministerial departments which are interested in the political, financial, and economic questions to be discussed.

COMMISSION LEAVES FOR OPPELN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The interallied commission, which has been charged with the government of Upper Silesia and the organization of a plebiscite there, left Paris last night for Oppeln under the leadership of General de Rond, who recently directed, in the name of the Allies, the negotiations with Mr. von Simson, the German representative in Paris.

PROBABLE BELGIAN DEMANDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday)—Concerning the Dutch-Belgian Treaty, it is said that Belgium will demand certain modifications in the arrangements concerning the water communications between the industrial center of Liège with Belgium and access to the Schelde in Dutch territory.

VIRGINIA HOUSE VOTES AGAIN

RICHMOND, Virginia—The House of Delegates yesterday adopted, 62 to 22, the Leedy resolution rejecting the Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The Senate, by vote of 24 to 10, previously had adopted the resolution.

The Virginia House refused to ratify on September 3, 1919, but afterward voted to leave the question to a referendum.



I know exactly how you feel when you write to a laundry and receive not a word in reply. A week ago I wrote to a Boston laundry that says it takes pride in giving satisfactory service. It happened that a friend of mine who reads these weekly laundry letters complained that his laundry had not returned some of his letters and had ruined several of those it had returned. He asked me to tell him what to do next. I acknowledged his letter and told him I would take the matter up with the laundry myself. I sent his letter, together with one of my own, asking what the laundry wanted to do. To this day I have had no acknowledgment whatever. Such business methods do not make for friendship or good will. Another laundry sent three colored collars to a man who had sent it three white ones. When I called this matter to the laundry's attention the manager said, "I cannot send him three collars. They have disappeared. But I have sent him \$1 so that he can buy four new white ones and have written him a letter, copy of which I enclose." The name of the second laundry is yours for the asking.

Soft Cuffs

A MAN wants to know why the laundry does not remove the dirt from his soft cuffs. I told him I would get an explanation, print it in this place and then if it wasn't satisfactory to him, I'd try once more.

Laundries do get much criticism because of what appears to be dirt on the edges of soft cuffs.

Investigation has proved to me that the discoloration, nine times out of ten, is not dirt, but the stain of perspiration.

Soft cuffs have no starch to protect the fibre from dirt and perspiration, whereas the starched coating of hard cuffs offers perfect protection.

When starched cuffs are washed, the starch dissolves and carries dirt and perspiration with it.

If the laundry scrubbed the soft cuffs hard enough to remove all the stain, the cuffs would be soot worn out.

For a number of years, I and the progressive local laundries have been working with the chemists at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research at Pittsburgh in trying to find a solvent that will remove perspiration without danger to the fibre. Down to date they have been unsuccessful.

The laundries are ready to pay \$1,000.00 to anyone who can provide a satisfactory solvent. They admit that while they are doing the best they can at the present time, their best in the matter of laundering soft cuffs is as unsatisfactory to them as it is to their customers.

Soft cuffs are also stained by absorbing the dye from the coat sleeves.

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The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd!

At the Kiosk

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
"Good morning, Madame. Are these papers for sale, by any chance?"
"Ah, no, Monsieur. I give them away."

This is an excellent jest, approved by Mme. Ducharrois and now codified as part of the morning's procedure when we go to the kiosk for the newspapers. Madame understands that a really sound pleasantry is not to be found every day, and being French and orderly in her intellectual processes, she met us halfway. So it came about that we always began thus, with a smile.

She used to sit there, wedged into the kiosk and intrenched in newspapers reeking from the press, from pretty early in the morning, until pretty late in the evening. She undoubtedly sometimes emerged, but we never saw her, so to speak, unaccompanied by the kiosk, and perhaps would not have recognized her without it. When we speak of Mme. Ducharrois as wedged into her newspaper shrine, we do so in a mood of the utmost respect and without any aim at a flippant and unprofitable realism.

What Foreigners Think

"You know, Monsieur, that the foreigners think that all we French are small. Figure to yourself, that we should all be humming birds! I, who speak to you, I can tell you that I have a brother and a sister as tall as myself, yes, and as broad, and that in my countryside most of the people are like that. My mother and father were both of large stature, and at the words Madame makes a gesture with arms and hands that writes majesty plain upon the air. The reader must understand that these are fragments of many conversations at different times, but now put together for convenience. This excellent woman was a very busy one and naturally was often interrupted by customers, who, we are glad to say, were numerous.

"Are the Americans all tall, Monsieur? I have seen some of them, very dark and talking Spanish. They were little slim men and had small feet. As of course have all Americans," and Madame grinned. We explain that United States are one lot and Canadian another and that Americans still a third. "But as you say, Madame, we all have extremely small feet."

"I did not say 'extremely,' Monsieur."

"No, Madame? Eh, bien, c'est la guerre—I thought you did. It was the noise of that Champ de Mars track that caused my mistake."

The Trams and Conductresses

"They are terrible those trams, with their noise and the ferocious women that conduct them, with their bonnets de police and their airs of major-generals. Still, they are brave types, those conductresses, such as we did not have when I was a girl. No, when the trams came, men conducted them. Do I remember the 1870, is it that Monsieur asks? Ah, help us, for my sins I do. I was a girl here in Paris with my aunt and uncle. They had a greengrocer's shop in the Rue du Marché St. Honoré and we lived over the shop. Yes, I remember the 1870. There was a woman and de Gallifet's men had caught her and she smelled of petroleum and she had on a pair of satin boots—I was no thicker than an anchovy in those days and loved butter which is now unfindable. No, Madame, the Dely Mell is now 50 centimes more," addressing a kindly American woman who has just come from the Duval near by. Resuming the conversation, "Ah, here is the little Sotheby with his aunt's dinner. Merci, merci bien, my little one, be careful with the basin. It sustained a slight fracture day before yesterday. Look at that, Monsieur," says Madame, thrusting half a yard of rather gray bread toward us. "Regard, inspect it. Do I like such bread? No, not at all. Do I eat it? Yes, by all means. And why? Because victory is coming." Madame comes from the north of France and as she says this she clears fresh color mounts her cheeks. "Here, my child, is a colored portrait of M. Clemenceau. Take it and run home to thy mother: Tell her that I shall pay her a visit Sunday afternoon."

"It is evident that Madame knows her French history well," we say.

"Why, Monsieur, my second cousin did M. Gambetta's shirts for years. Ah, there was a man—what fire and what a diction!"

The Next Day

We leave the kiosk at this moment and Madame may be seen there, selling newspapers and eating her dinner in the intervals, voluble but calm. The next day, we come as usual and exchange salutations with Madame Ducharrois, in whose brow we observe traces of discomposure, that cause us some concern. We trust that nothing has happened of an untoward nature? Surely, the news continues good?

"Yes, yes, Monsieur, everything marches well. But, frankly, Madame Ducharrois, that has the flower-stand under the awning there—no, no the green awning with the torn border—she is a person, well meaning, no doubt, but curiously thoughtless. Monsieur has observed that she has a small dog on whom she lavishes caresses when business permits, a dog

vivacious, yes, but not to me sympathetic besides, she calls him Bayard and he has not the inches for so majestic a name. In the blindness of her affection, she takes it for granted that all the world dotes on Bayard and Bayard encourages her in this mistake. The consequence is that if she wants to go to the mairie or to the commissaire de police or to the Galerie de Modes for an hour or two, who is expected to cherish and amuse the shameless Bayard until her return? You have guessed it, it is I."

"But one can always refuse, Madame Ducharrois."

"No, one refuses not."

"And why?"

"Because, Monsieur, I am too good-natured, so complacent, I try not to be, but there it is. Ah, why can I not be more fierce, more adamant with this Dodillot woman?" A look of despair comes over Madame's face as she says this and she raises her eyes to the roof of the kiosk and shrugs her shoulders in a shuddering manner. At this moment, a very small, very brown woman comes up to the kiosk and hands our friend a couple of really pretty roses.

"A thousand thanks, Madame, for your tender care of my golden lamb, my Bayard," says she, and walks back to her flower-stand. Muttering a word



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Madame understands that a really sound pleasantry is not to be found every day"

of thanks for the flowers, Madame Ducharrois presses them to her face, the while she cocks her head remorsefully at us.

"Madame likes flowers?" we ask. At this time and season Paris flooded with sunshine has a cheerfulness that is without uproar and seems to be a pendant of the blue sky above the chimney pots.

"Naturally, I like flowers," says Madame. "And the sky is very pleasant. It is well to regard it."

"You love it, Madame?"

"But, yes, when I have time."

"And Madame Dodillot?"

Madame looks at the roses and then at the flower-stand where Bayard is partaking of a slight reflection under the solicitous shadow of his mistress' battered straw hat, and then Madame looks at us.

"Ah, go away with you" says she, and we go.

THE SUPERLATIVE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Everywhere everything is advertised in terms of the superlative. Be it theater, cinema, restaurant, the show or the feast, whichever it be, is the most splendid, the most sumptuous, and even the most expensive ever produced. For in these days of newly-made fortunes, "les prix fous" are but an attraction the more.

The "Temps," at the close of the year, when every pleasure resort in its gay capital is making the very most of its attractions and calling them from the house-tops, as it were, remarks on the certainty, whichever way it turns, of being met by the inescapable superlative. And the phenomenon, amusing at a distance, tallies well, it remarks, with the mad speed of the age. The newly-rich element is responsible up to a point, but it must not be thought that this is a product of the war. Long before, the same species of excitement was noticeable which forever insisted that the amusement of the moment was the very maximum of its kind. But there is a peculiar and curious point to be noted about this vanity. It is this. Exaggerated appreciation is not the outcome of individual judgment, but imposed from an outside source.

The inclination to consider a thing superlative has, in fact, greatly decreased. Appreciation must precede pronouncement, and here the "Temps" points to a certain absence of critical power in deciding on the quality of pleasure, unaided by the opinion of others. So accustomed has the public grown to the pricing of every article in plain figures that it would be sadly at a loss faced with merchandise left unticketed. Suspicion and anguish would alternate in its mind, for it has lost the courage of its own opinion. Is it not mere justice then, as the "Temps" says, that it should be paid a maximum price for a novel opinion which it requires no courage at all to hold?

AEROPLANES FOR SALESMEN

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

For its Australasian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales—A Sydney business firm engaged in the manufacture of rubber is equipping its commercial travelers with an aeroplane. This is the first of three to be similarly employed by the firm. Miss Dorothy Perdriau made a trip with the "bagman-pilot," Lieut. J. H. Butler. It is stated that Australia imports annually £1,000,000 worth of rubber goods. By their aerial deliveries this firm expect to get a greater share of this business.

MOTOR CYCLING

By "TWIN"

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Ever since the start of the motorizing movement in England, motor cycling has been very popular. The reason for this is that in comparison with American cars British vehicles have always been high priced, with the result that "the cheaper motorizing"—motor cycling—has been developed to a greater extent in Great Britain. On the Continent, the long distances, the open and exposed roads, and the national temperaments have combined to make everyday motorizing more of a business or an expensive pastime than a sport. France and Belgium each produce well-designed motor bicycles, America is turning out first-rate machines, and, as with her cars, adopts the excellent practice of equipping a new machine complete for the road, but the true home of the motor cycle is in England.

Before the war, British-built commercial motor vehicles and bicycles were second to none in the matter of excellence of design, material, and workmanship. The initial price was high, but in the long run the machines proved to be cheap. America scored during the war and wisely made the most of her opportunities, the results of which will be felt before very long through Europe, owing to the latter's limitations in the matter of production. Nevertheless, it may reasonably be said that Britain is still ahead in motor cycle manufacture, for not only is design both good and up-to-date, but, owing to great variety, it is no exaggeration to state that there are now motors to suit all purposes and all purses.

The Show in London

The great motor cycle show, held at Olympia in London a short time ago, proved a record both on account of the attendance and also the diversity of the exhibits, and brought the growth and possibilities of cheaper motorizing clearly before the public. The export demand for British motor cycles is far too large for any hope of its being adequately met for some time to come; at the same time the persistence of the demand is a triumph for the designers.

Of "auxiliaries"—tiny self-contained motor attachments for ordinary pedal bicycles—and "scooters" there are numerous examples in England; but in the writer's opinion, these machines, especially the latter, have yet to go through the mill, and in the process will undergo considerable modification. The supply of power is not sufficient for hilly country work, the road wheels are too small for practical purposes over bad roads and worn tramway tracks; while vibration and other disadvantages should be guarded against to a greater extent than is done at the present time.

The Lightweight Machine

The next class in the upward scale is the lightweight motor cycle and here we have progress based on years of experience. For this type of machine, the simple single cylinder two-stroke engine has swept all before it. Before the war, the number of firms fitting a power unit working on this system were few and far between; today the four-stroke engine is in the minority for the lightweight motor cycle.

The reason is not far to seek. The greatly reduced number of working parts in a two-stroke engine means cheaper production with lower retail price and less attention on the part of the owner as regards maintenance. The machine with a simple drive is a distinct step toward the ideal woman's mount. It is simple, light to handle and, as has been said above, calls for a minimum of "messing about."

Motor cycling is becoming extraordinarily popular in England with women, and the lightweight of today largely fulfills their requirements. The two-stroke engine in almost every case works on the three-port system, and the piston head is shaped, the form of deflection varying slightly according to the ideas of individual designers.

Lubrication

The important matter of lubrication has received a good deal of attention, and several makers now supply an automatic type. The oiling of a two-stroke has always proved a difficult matter with regard to general efficiency, and the writer has long thought that the practice of mixing the lubricating oil and petrol, or of compressing the mixture in a chamber in which is a constant oil "mist," should be improved upon. The presence of lubricant in the burning chamber does not add to power output, thus a method of forced or induced lubrication avoiding mixing or splash feeds shows marked advance. Accessibility has been studied, and, in this type at any rate, has reached a fine pitch. The removal of four or five nuts will allow the whole engine unit to be withdrawn from the frame, while in some cases the carburetor can be dismantled by any amateur without disturbing the engine.

In design of this kind only one crankshaft bearing is employed. The simplest and most inexpensive lightweights are provided with only the one speed, but the majority have a two-speed gear. Considerable ingenuity has been displayed in the construction and placing of this unit. Some makers prefer a separate box, to which the power is taken by chain, others incorporate the change speed in the hub, while one design, providing two constant-mesh gears, incorporates a circular box housed in a bottom bracketing forming a permanent part of the motor cycle frame.

Final drive for lightweights is in almost every case by belt, and ignition by chain-driven magneto. It is a pity that more has not been done to provide an automatic carburetor which is efficient at all speeds. At the present time in England, the one-lever pattern is almost unknown on motor cycles. It becomes, at the best, a choice of evils, being a case of either having a carburetor which requires constant adjustment on the road—and which

for really good results calls for skilled handling—or of possessing one which is simpler in operation but even less satisfactory in result. Progress has been very slow in this direction and attention cannot be called to the fact too often.

Owing to the comparatively low price of the light motor cycle, the nominal power of which is generally about 2 or 2½ horsepower, frame suspension is of the simplest. In the heavier types of machine which will be dealt with, together with three-wheeled cars, at a later date, considerable improvement in springing both in front and at the rear has been made; but the smaller cycle is fitted with spring forks and saddle only, the rear part of the frame being unsprung.

All these small power units are air-cooled, in fact, with the exception of one well-known make of twin water-cooled two-stroke engine, all, whether large or small, working on this basis, and designed for motor cycle work are air-cooled. There are a few examples, mostly the work of old-established firms with a high reputation in the past, of the medium weight, but on the whole this class is dying out. The buying public want either a simple, light, and inexpensive mount, suitable for solo work, or else a machine which, in conjunction with the latest model of side-car, will be suitable for "family motorizing."

FINDING A DIVIDED PROPRIETORSHIP

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

The other day I bought a piece of land, and with the deed in my pocket I walked out to take a view of my new possession. Thus far I had only been able to put my foot upon the ground by the courtesy of others; but now I was upon my own land, and could do as I pleased, and there was no one to say me nay.

A small brook ran across the lot, and upon its banks were stately oaks, and symmetrical maples, and low-growing shrubs and bushes, and here and there were irregular masses of white daisies and gorgeous lilies, viewed them with much satisfaction. They were mine; and the thought made the lapping of the water more musical, and the shade of the trees more cool and inviting.

I sat down under one of the trees, and was almost instantly challenged by a pair of robins who had taken possession of a lower branch. I looked at them indulgently. They did not understand my new relation to the land, and, besides, they were desirable tenants.

But instead of appreciating my position they rebuked their expostulations and entreaties; and at last it slowly dawned on me that it was not they but I who intruded. So I rose and walked on to the next tree. But the little incident set me thinking.

Once more I sat down upon my land and gazed up among the branches of one of my trees. Just above my head was the rough, cabin-like nest of a robin, and half way out the branch was its cozy nest. I looked at them with the interest which a new proprietor feels in his tenants. Then my gaze wandered to the small, pensile nest of a hanging bird which swayed to and fro at the extreme tip of one of the branches; and from that, far up into the tree, to the longer, more elaborate abode of his distinguished cousin, the Baltimore Oriole. And half concealed among the leaves I could see still another nest; but I was not so sure about its identity. It might be the home of a wood thrush, or a blue jay, or even a scarlet tanager.

Domestic Affairs of the Birds

All of the birds seemed to be at home, engaged in a round of visiting, or intent on their domestic affairs. The tree was melodious with their singing and gossiping and scolding and low, cooling chirps of endearment. Mistress Oriole was perched on a twig near her humbly cousins, and both matrons were earnestly demonstrating their views of some topic of absorbing interest—possibly the proper bringing up of babies. Mr. Vireo was singing to himself in a slow, meditative way, and evidently to his own complete satisfaction. Far up among the branches a wood thrush was pouring forth his soul in an ecstasy of emotion. Other birds were visiting and cajoling and scolding, and among them the good-natured, officious robins were hopping and scrambling, and try-

ing to assume a general oversight of the affairs of the tree.

I watched them curiously, but seemed to have no part in the busy scene. Sometimes a bird would glance at me sharply, and chirp some note of inquiry or impatience to a neighbor. Once, a robin flew down to a bush a few feet away and plainly asked me my business. After waiting in vain for a reply, he scolded me roundly, and then flew back to the tree and was joined by a group of expostulating neighbors.

By this time I had lost my sense of importance. I might own the land, but most assuredly none of my tenants recognized the fact. They had been in possession long before my deed was made; and did not a homesteader's right come first?

As this truth came home to me I bowed in acquiescence and left the tree. Possibly I was impatient, and trampled the grass more than was necessary; at any rate, when a sparrow flew from my path with a chirp of remonstrance I turned aside, rebuked, and after that walked quietly along the brook.

Deep, Shadowy Pools

Under the banks were deep, shadowy pools, and I could see speckled trout flash from one point to another. I wondered if they would ever know of their landlord's existence and his rights, or if their world and that of the birds could ever be made to touch mine at any point.

A butterfly brushed my face, and sailed away to join others that were hovering among the flowers; a bee hummed past, laden with honey for his forest home; crickets and grasshoppers and beetles, and a tiny star-nosed mole, scurried among the grass; and none of them made me obelisk. I wondered if the lilies and buttercups and daisies moved in a little world of their own, and were likewise oblivious of my presence. But the sun came down warmly and filled me with gladness; the whispers of the trees were in my ears, and the songs of the birds in my heart; the winds touched my face caressingly, and the flowers sent up rich, delicate odors—and I was content. My land was a goodly land, and it was large enough for us all. Only my tenants must not remain strangers. As the years went by I would make myself a neighbor rather than a landlord, and the birds and the flowers and the brook should share with me the secrets of the little worlds in which they moved.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Why Referendum Is Useless

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Where there ought to be certainty there is much looseness of thought concerning the method of adopting a federal constitutional amendment, and the talk about a referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment exhibits it, though, naturally, many see in that merely an exhibition of a clutching at straws by those about to be swept under by the waters of public opinion and public law.

The federal Constitution provides that it, and all laws of the United States made thereunder, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be the "supreme law of the land." It provides, further, that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, and that any amendment so proposed shall be "valid, to all intents and purposes," when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states. Since the adoption of the Constitution, 18 amendments have been proposed

and adopted in the manner provided, and have thus become a part thereof.

Now, it is an unvarying rule of constitutional and statutory construction that when a manner or method of doing a thing is excluded, then every other method or manner of doing the thing is excluded. As a consequence, only when proposed and adopted in the manner provided by the Constitution itself does an amendment to it become "valid, to all intents and purposes"; and, as a corollary from all that, when an amendment has thus become "valid," it can not thereafter be meddled with in any manner by any state; it has become federal law; a part of the fundamental law. All that a state may do it can do only during the period of proposal, and only by and through its Legislature; that is to say, within that period when the amendment is up for discussion, for consideration, it can adopt or reject the same. And when the Legislature has acted, certainly after its action has been certified to the Secretary of State of the United States, its powers have been fully exercised and have entirely ceased. There is an end.

The Eighteenth Amendment (prohibition) was proposed by Congress and adopted by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states in the manner provided by the Constitution and, thereby, became a part of the Constitution, "valid, to all intents and purposes."

The liquor interests propose to re-submit the question of adopting or rejecting that amendment to the people in such of the states as have a referendum. A referendum is a state law provided by the people of a state for state purposes only. It is in no wise extra-territorial. But a federal constitutional amendment is extra-territorial; it is a law unto all of the states.

When a federal constitutional amendment has become "valid, to all intents and purposes," then the states have, and each of the states has, become functus officio; for the thing proposed (upon or over which during the time of proposal, and consideration it acted in exercise of proper jurisdiction) has ceased to be that, merely, and has become a part of "the supreme law of the land."

(Signed) EDWARD A. BELCHER, Former Superior Judge, San Francisco, San Francisco, California, January 28, 1920.

THE HYDROPATHES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In 1879 Emile Gondeau started the literary group of the Hydropathes. Soon many leading artists, musicians, and poets of the early eighties—at which epoch the great Symbolist School was in its formation—joined the new club, which was installed in a café at the corner of the old Rue Cujas and the Rue Victor Cousin. In the center of the Latin Quarter, these merry gatherings were soon noted for the wit and gaiety of their members, and witnessed the debuts of many young writers or artists who were to figure later amongst the most celebrated representatives of modern French art. Thus Rollinat sang his famous songs accompanied on an old piano, whilst François Coppée, Paul Bourget and Gabriel Vicaire listened to him attentively; Charles Cros recited magnificent poems whilst the famous monologues were interpreted by the great Coquelin Cadet himself. Alphonse Allais and Auriol, leading humorists of the future, delighted their audience by their disconcerting imaginations. Sarah Bernhardt declined to accept the title of Hydropathe, and other great actors—Paul Mounet, Le Bary, Frémont, Gallipaux—also joined the club.

French literature was represented in force. George Rodenbach, the author of "Bruges la Morte"; Harauourt, the delicate poet now curator of the Cluny Museum; Jean Rameau, Henry de Régnier, Francis Vielé, Griffon, Verlaine, were all fervent Hydropathes. Soon the Hydropathes resorted to a larger establishment on the Rue de Jussieu, where they continued to meet regularly, until Gondeau changed to meet one day Rodolphe Salis, and with him he founded the cabaret of the Black Cat, the famous Montmartre tavern which was for several years the rendezvous of Parisian wit and talent. The majority of the Hydropathes emigrated with their leader to the right bank of the Seine, whilst those who remained faithful to the Latin Quarter transformed themselves into different groups known as the Hirsutes and the Decadents.

Forty years have passed since then. The Hydropathes still number about 100 survivors of the 300 original members of the club.

These all joined willingly in the manifestation organized on December 28 at the Sorbonne, under the presidency of Léon Bérard, Minister of Fine Arts, who proceeded to evoke in a much applauded speech the brilliant past of a society which played a decisive rôle in the evolution of modern French art and literature.

Paul Mounet and Brémont recited poems, and Bourget, Henry Robert, Sarah Bernhardt, Richepin, Harauourt, Forain, Willette, Steinlen, and Rachilde honored the meeting with their presence. Many young students had been invited to the ceremony by their predecessors of 40 years ago, who knew how to blend wit, talent, and a rollicking jollity into a whole, essentially characteristic of what is known as "French gaiety"—the secret of which seems unfortunately to have been in a great degree lost with the growing cosmopolitanism of Paris.

One Saturday evening the clerk of this parish called to see the rector. "Well, John, what is it?" said the rector. "It's like this; one of the psalms for tomorrow has the words: 'And may our hearts in tune be found Like David's harp of solemn sound.' The people here don't know what a harp is; so it don't convey no meaning to them. So I wanted to ask you if I could alter the lines to: 'And may our hearts be tuned within Like Uncle David's violin.' They know what a violin is, because old David Jones plays one in the gallery."

"Very well, John," said the rector, "I don't mind."

On the next day, when giving out the words of the psalm, the rector found to his horror that he had left the piece of paper on which he had written the lines, at home; and he could not remember how they went on. He could only think of the word "fiddle." So he began: "And may our hearts—" pause, while he searched all his pockets—"And may our hearts—" Then in desperation he said: "And may our hearts go little diddle, Like Uncle David's little fiddle!"

DAVID'S HARP

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

John O'London's Weekly publishes some clerical stories for the amusement of its readers, one of which relates to David's harp and the clerk of a parish situated anywhere but in Wales, as the anecdote very certainly shows.

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SUMMARY AGAINST
SOCIALISTS ISSUED

Counsel for Judiciary Committee
Declare It to Be the Duty of
the New York Assembly to
Exclude Suspended Members

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York—Counsel for the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly yesterday gave out a brief summarizing the evidence of the prosecution against the five suspended Socialist assemblymen. The brief deals with the evidence under eight headings.

Heading I reads: "The five Assemblymen, by pledging themselves as members of the Socialist Party not to vote for military or naval appropriations, or war, disqualified themselves from taking the constitutional oath of office as assemblymen, and the oath as taken by them was false."

"The promise of the Socialists not to vote for any military or naval appropriations, or for war," it is asserted, "was as much in conflict with the federal Constitution as with the state Constitution, and disqualified them from taking the official oath to support the federal Constitution, and rendered the oath as taken void."

Heading II reads: "The five assemblymen by their promise to take directions from the dues-paying members of their 'locals' or their 'executive' committee in all matters arising in the Assembly, including their vote for all appointments and officials chosen by the Legislature; to vote as a unit with the other members of their party on all occasions, and to place their resignation in the hands of the dues-paying members to insure the performance of their pledge, abdicated their function as assemblymen and disqualified themselves from taking the oath of office, and rendered their oath false."

Question of Responsibility

In support of this the brief quotes from the constitution of the Socialist Party various clauses, including the blank resignation form, and closes this section:

"The Socialist assemblymen do not acknowledge responsibility to the state or to their constituents in their districts, or even to the party that elected them, but to the 'dues-paying members' only. This is a breach of their official oath and obligation. The contractual obligation thus assumed is in complete conflict with their constitutional duty. These breaches of their oath are the acts of members of a revolutionary party in fulfillment of their party platforms and declarations."

Heading III is: "The Socialist Party is a revolutionary party, having the single purpose of destroying our institutions and government, which they abhor, and substituting the Russian Soviet Government or the proletarian government instead, to be controlled by themselves. This appears from their platforms and propaganda."

Party Declarations Quoted

In the brief counsel endeavor to support this by quoting clauses from the Socialist Party declarations, platform proclamation and war program, the speech of Eugene V. Debs, the Moscow manifesto, indorsed by the

National Socialist Party and distributed among the Socialists of America, and other articles.

Heading IV reads: "The Socialist Party is not a national party, like the Democratic Party or the Republican Party, whose aim is to conserve and preserve the nation. The Socialist Party is an anti-national party, whose allegiance is given to the international and not to the United States, whose government and institutions it would destroy."

Heading V states the following: "Mass action and the 'general strike' are advocated and urged by the Socialist Party as a part of the plan to bring about conditions favorable to revolution, and as instruments of revolution, and not to remedy industrial evils. The revolutionary purpose and non-political character of such acts make them treasonable, and whether criminal or not in the absence of such purpose, treasonable with it."

Under heading VI, counsel state: "The five assemblymen stand squarely with their party for the overthrow of our government. Three of them—Claessens, Solomon, and Waldman—avowed these doctrines as candidates for the Assembly." By quotations from the assemblymen's speeches counsel endeavor to show this.

Heading VII reads: "The five assemblymen by their pledges and speeches have rendered themselves amenable to the terms of the Espionage Act, and should be convicted under its terms."

Under the last heading, VIII, counsel state: "It is the supreme duty of the Assembly and its loyal members who have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the State of New York, and the Constitution of the United States, to exercise their ample power to exclude from the legislative body of the greatest State in the Union enemies of the State and of the United States who would destroy both constitutions and the governments organized under them. Tolerance of such a presence would involve a breach of their oath as loyal men and assemblymen."

By quotations from several precedents counsel show that it is the duty of the Assembly to exclude the five Socialists from their seats in the Assembly if they are proved disloyal, and the brief closes:

"A decent regard for the Assembly as the popular representative House of the State requires that these five assemblymen be excluded from their seats. They have taken a false oath to secure seats which they cannot occupy as gentlemen, patriots, loyal citizens or assemblymen. They come under the false pretense of being loyal to their government, when in fact they are really citizens of the international, and desire, above all things, the destruction of this government."

NEW YORK SENATOR
OFFERS HEALTH BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Under a bill introduced in the Legislature by Charles C. Lockwood, Senator from Brooklyn, medical inspection and health service in the schools of the State are provided for. Nurses, dental hygienists, health teachers, dietitians, and other experts in school health service would be employed under this bill in the aid of medical inspection.

OPPORTUNITY FOR
TRADE IN ORIENT

Survey Shows Increased Buying
Power of Chinese—Changing
Conditions Said to Be Cre-
ating New Demand for Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A commercial handbook on China has been issued by the Department of Commerce, to meet the demand caused by the interest of American exporters in Chinese markets. It states that the United States shipped \$117,000,000 worth of goods in the fiscal year 1919, as against \$47,000,000 in 1914. Just before the beginning of the war in one notable item, however, a great decrease has occurred: sales of cotton goods to China have fallen off from nearly \$30,000,000 in 1906, to \$1,200,000 in 1919.

Julean Arnold, the United States commercial attaché at Peking, and other contributors to the handbook, express the conviction that American producers need to appreciate most fully the tremendous possibilities in the Orient, where democracy, industrialism, and modern education are bringing about far-reaching changes. They direct attention to the fact that among the 400,000,000 inhabitants of China, even a slight modification in the prevailing mode of life is capable of creating an enormous market for specific classes of imported goods, and with the entire social structure in a state of flux and progress, the trade opportunities may be characterized as limitless.

China's foreign trade is five times as great today as it was 30 years ago. When the per capita foreign trade is equivalent to that of Australia the total will be \$65,000,000,000, instead of the present \$12,000,000,000, and Mr. Arnold believes this figure may eventually be attained, basing his opinion on the country's vast wealth in coal and basic metals, in vegetable and animal products, and the industries, adaptable character of its population. Taking the item of coal, China has enough to supply the world with 1,000,000,000 tons a year for 1000 years.

The consular reports discuss areas and population, physiography and climate, administration, education, agriculture, mining, communications, public works, ports and concessions, finance and industry, shipping and traveling facilities, commercial organizations, and other related aspects of trade. Mention is made of the opportunity of selling factory equipment at Tsingtau, the purchase of American equipment by the Shantung Railway; the possibilities for selling hardware and agricultural implements in Manchuria; the market for American lathes in Canton; the opening for lighting plants in Szechuan, and other opportunities.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS
OF PROHIBITION

Marked Saving to State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—When actively enforced, prohibition has resulted in a marked diminution of crime, according to the office of the State Prison Commission. This has had the effect of reducing costs in the commission's activities. Despite rapid increase in population, the falling off in crime was 4.91 per cent in the year ending June 1, 1917, and 12 per cent in the 18 months ending December 31, 1918. The number of prisoners was reduced from 3582 to 2838 in the 30 months ending on the latter date.

How administration expenses of the Prison Commission proper have fallen off is shown in the period of 19 months ending December 31, 1918, when the reduction aggregated \$3110, or 17 per cent. Reductions also were made in numerous specific items of cost in the maintenance of the state farm at Milledgeville, Georgia, though the downward tendency was checked by higher costs of commissary supplies and clothing, and by higher salaries paid to guards and other functionaries to meet war conditions. It has been proved to the satisfaction of the Prison Commission, however, that other conditions remaining equal, prohibition results in a decided financial saving in the maintenance of state penal institutions.

Ontario Is Noting the Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—"There should be no parleying with the liquor traffic, no legalized reentrance of the evil in any form in Ontario," says the Peterboro (Ontario) Examiner in an editorial comment on "The Temperance Issue." "The arguments of the anti-prohibitionists, plausible as many of them may seem, fade into insignificance alongside the improvement in conditions that has been apparent since the Ontario Temperance Act became law. The merchant who has seen bad debts disappear from his books, the mother who knows that her children have been better dressed and better fed, the children themselves who know that the home life has been happier than in the old days, the parents of young boys who are grateful that the temptations of a few years ago have been removed, all are living testimony to the benefit that the abolishment of the bar and the liquor traffic has been to the community."

ROAD SAID TO PAY
ON FIVE-CENT FARE

Interborough Alleged to Have
Speculated on Its Uneared
Profits—Figures Given Show
It Is Operating at a Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—While testimony has been brought before the Board of Estimate in its investigation of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to show that the company should not be allowed to charge an 8-cent fare, it is reported from Albany that the Republican legislative leaders are ready to propose legislation empowering cities to increase fares above the contract rate on a cost-plus basis.

The board's inquiry expresses Mayor Hylan's opposition to a higher fare and has brought out what are considered to be remarkable figures of earnings, dividends and expenditures. John Bauer, special adviser to Corporation Counsel Burr, says the company has speculated on uneared profits and that items totaling \$40,300,000 were improperly included in subway investments. Properly entered and written off at the proper time, he says these items would have interfered with paying dividends.

Estimated Revenue

The subway's 1920 net revenue is estimated at \$11,300,000 by James W. Reed, an engineer attached to the board. He says that in 1919 revenue increased faster than expense, and he cites figures to show that the company is getting along very well with a 5-cent fare, despite its own advertisements, posted in its cars, that expense has far outstripped the 5-cent fare.

Wood D. Loudoun, deputy commissioner of accounts, gives figures to show that the net corporate deficit of the company in 1919 was \$570,765.30 less than during the last six months of 1918. In this time the number of passengers increased 68,712,837. He insists that the subway is operating at a profit.

But James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the Interborough, holds that at the present fare there will not be enough to pay interest on the bonds. If this interest were paid, the Manhattan Railroad Company lease would default and the bondholders could take over the property and run it even to the ex-

tent of charging whatever fare they wished, thus severing connection between subway and elevated.

It has been shown that Frank Hedley, Interborough president, received from the company about \$5000 a year in addition to his salary of \$65,000 for his inventions and patents used by them.

Object of Higher Fare Application

Mr. Quackenbush admitted that the object of the higher fare application was to get real cash, instead of carrying forward deficits. When he asked why the company did not ask its stockholders to take script for payments of dividends when the loss was realized in cash, he said that they would say that the company ought to be on a sound economic basis and not carrying passengers at less than it cost at the stockholders' expense.

Lewis Nixon has been confirmed by the Legislature as public service commissioner for the city, despite Senator George F. Thompson's objection that all he had done since he came into office was to try for increased fares. Senator Thompson was chairman of the legislative commission that investigated public service commissions.

Senator J. Henry Walters, Republican leader, has a bill to let municipalities and trolley companies contract for service at cost plus reasonable return to stockholders. Representatives of the municipalities would be members of the company's governing board. A sinking fund maintained by income from operation would insure payment of operating expenses, fixed charges and a fair return.

RUSSIAN INSURANCE
CLAIMS TAKEN OVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The annual report of the New York Life Insurance Company, just made public, shows that the company has written off its \$64,000,000 of Russian business. More than a year ago the Russian Soviet Government took over the Russian assets and liabilities of this company, in accordance with its policy of nationalizing industrial and financial enterprises. The government also secured control of the reserve fund of \$30,000,000 which had been put into Russian bonds guaranteed by the old government. This money had come from premiums paid by Russians.

Some United States industrial concerns have also written off their Russian business after the Soviet Government took it over, but the general feeling is that United States concerns will be able to resume activities in Russia later.

JOINT COMMISSION
MEETS IN NEW YORK.

International Conference to Con-
sider Questions Pertaining to
the Boundary Line of the
United States and Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—With full membership present, the International Joint Commission, representing the governments of the United States and Great Britain, held an executive session yesterday at the Biltmore Hotel to consider, it is said, matters touching the boundary line of the United States and Canada and the navigation of inland waters, and to discuss various questions that have been referred to it for adjudication or recommendation. The sittings will be continued today.

The commission, which is at once an international tribunal and an investigating body, comprises six members, three from each country, each national group having its own chairman. The head of the United States section is Obadiah Gardner of Rockland, Maine; and his associates are R. B. Glenn of Winston Salem, North Carolina, and C. D. Clark of Evanston, Wyoming. The head of the British section is C. A. Magrath of Ottawa, Ontario, and his associates are H. A. Powell of St. John, New Brunswick, and Sir William Hearst of Toronto, Ontario.

It is said that the commission, at the request of the two governments, is discussing arrangements for the improvement of navigation in the St. Lawrence River between Lake Ontario and Montreal with the idea of making a report. This subject is understood to be under informal consideration only, inasmuch as definite study cannot be made until after hearings have been held at various points along the route of the proposed improvement. It is further said that the commission is preparing to submit, also at the request of the two governments, a draft for a treaty, whereby the recommendations which the commission made in its final report on the pollution of boundary waters at centers of population, like Buffalo and Detroit, may be put into effect.

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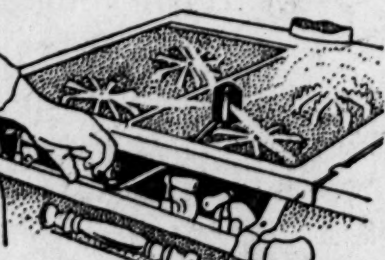
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RAYMOND POINCARÉ AND HIS CAREER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Raymond Poincaré, who was born at Bar-le-Duc, revealed, when yet a mere child, signs of extraordinary intelligence. "He was always the first," as an old Lorraine peasant proudly declared, when alluding to the schoolboy days of the former President at the Lyceum of Bar-le-Duc in 1870. At that time the city was occupied by the Germans. German officers were quartered in the family residence of the Poincarés, and the remembrance of the conquerors pacing insolently up and down the dreary gray streets of Bar-le-Duc, and arrogantly clanking their spurs, remained ever engrained upon the memory of former President Poincaré.

After having passed his matriculation at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand in Paris, he decided to study law; although a strong leaning toward literature sorely tempted him to become simply a journalist. But being a Lorraine he did not allow his "head to run away with him," and wisely followed the advice of André Theuriot, also a Lorraine and a delightful writer, who counseled him to "take a position."

Military Service

Raymond Poincaré studied law with the extreme application which he brings to all he undertakes—and only allowed his studies to be interrupted by his military service, which he accomplished at Bar-le-Duc. In 1880, returning to Paris, he resumed his work and was admitted to the French bar, although it must be said that the Palais, as the Paris Court of Justice is termed, did not greatly attract him. But he was already, as he has always been, master of his fancy, which distinctly drew him toward literature, and in 1883 he was awarded the title of doctor of laws.

"Maitre" Raymond Poincaré made his first appearances as orator in several remarkable speeches; but on entering the office of Maître du Ruel, young Poincaré at last succumbed to the persistent solicitations of his own particular muse, and began to contribute regularly to different papers and reviews.

Political Career Defined

Events suddenly took a turn, and the political career of Mr. Poincaré was abruptly defined when, in 1886, Mr. Develle, Minister of Agriculture, asked him to become his chief secretary. This nomination decided his political career. Named General Counselor, he became Deputy of the Meuse Department in 1887, and in this capacity he astonished his friends by observing the greatest silence, although he had revealed himself as a remarkable orator at the conference of barristers.

For two years Mr. Poincaré frequented the Chamber of Deputies unheard, but not unobserving;—he was merely biding his good time.

Named Minister of Public Instruction in 1893, because of his youth called "the Benjamin of the government," he became Minister of Finance a year and a half later, and obliged the government to face the true state of French finances with a characteristic frankness, in which his love of truth and probity were revealed.

"A government worthy of that name should find its inspiration in its own conscience," declared Raymond Poincaré, Minister of Finance, who, when submitted to the violent attacks of Jaures, Ribot, or Doumer, discovered in himself a gift of repartee unequalled amongst all his fellow parliamentarians. Indeed, his replies, which burst from him almost unwillingly, were, and are still even now, so swift, so cutting, as to be almost cruel—and his adversaries had and still have reason to dread Mr. Poincaré's keen retorts.

The Project of Law

When Mr. Ribot came into power, he gave the portfolio of Public Instruction to Mr. Poincaré, who proceeded to deposit on the desk of the Chamber the project of law, thanks

to which French universities were instituted on their present basis.

During the Dreyfus affair, Mr. Poincaré made many efforts to insure that the trial should be carried on regularly, being much distressed by seeing that political morals were becoming so corrupt in France. He expressed his discontent and alarm both, whilst pursuing brilliantly his career in

Mr. Poincaré threatened to out-distance even Mr. Loubet as globe trotter! He visited the remotest corners of France, and charmed all who heard his remarkable speeches, which, be it said in passing, he always composes himself, never altering a word of his first version, for he possesses the rare gift of being able to transcribe his thought definitely as he formulates it.



Raymond Poincaré

which he openly became the recognized champion of intellectual interests.

After having been named Senator in 1903, Mr. Poincaré aspired to the Académie Française. This was granted him six years later, when he succeeded Emile Gebhardt, the eminent writer and historian, who was also from Lorraine.

In 1912, Mr. Poincaré was named president of the council; Ribot and Bourgeois were leading figures in this Cabinet, which was immediately called to face particularly difficult problems, for the war clouds were already gathering thickly over the Franco-German frontier. In his new functions, in which he again revealed himself the right man in the right place, Mr. Poincaré adopted the three following guiding rules: he refused all pretenses of war whilst opposing a serene impassibility to all threats; he multiplied proofs of moderation and even of courtesy, and proceeded to take the initiative in all measures of conciliation, in order to exhaust all procedures of justice.

By adopting this attitude, in which he once more deliberately subjected his instinct to his reason, Mr. Poincaré succeeded in settling the Moroccan difficulty, and on December 21, 1912, he was able to announce to the Chamber, amidst much enthusiasm, that he was preparing a general entente between France, England, and Italy. The result of this secret alliance has since been appreciated.

President of the Republic

When in 1913 the Congress of Versailles named Raymond Poincaré President of the Republic, it expressed the wish of the country. He was eminently the "right man in the right place." Knowing it, he accepted his new functions, whilst realizing the responsibility they implied, but realizing also his ability to face them.

During his first year as President,

bitter struggle; each one revealed a stronger, a more resolute will of conquering. Each one was more directly inspired by the will of Mr. Poincaré. At last he chose Clemenceau, the survivor of 1870, who had awaited for 47 long years with impatience for his hour and the hour of victory.

And by this supreme choice, Mr. Poincaré once more became "well deserved of the fatherland."

To all his other qualities, Raymond Poincaré joins that of being a prodigiously rapid worker. Thanks to the order and method he applies to each detail of his life he can accomplish an almost unbelievable amount of work.

During the course of his brilliant career, Mr. Poincaré has always sought the middle course. Neither reaction nor revolution attracts him. Extremes are antagonistic to his well-balanced mentality, which never allows itself to be carried away by impulse, but proceeds to analyze all propositions brought to his knowledge with a truly juridical exactness.

A Great President and Politician

On January 17, 1920, France lost one of her greatest presidents, but she at the same time recovered a great politician whose activity will be of considerable value during the coming years. Mr. Poincaré left the Elysée with deep content. His ambition, which is considerable, has been satisfied. He now aspires to resume his full liberty. He is young, strong, and suffices to himself. Moreover, he has always felt himself superior to the position he occupied, for his personality is far too great for the limited scope of activity granted by the French Constitution to the President of the Republic, although it must be said that Mr. Poincaré has known perhaps better than any of his predecessors how to extend the prerogatives officially allowed him.

Upon leaving the Elysée, Mr. Poincaré may spend some months enjoying the delights of private life—between his books and his dogs, for he is a great animal lover. But one can safely say that, having resumed his functions of Senator, he will soon undertake a new and brilliant political career, and will be one of the leading figures of the French political world of the future.

FISH LABORATORY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
LOS ANGELES, California.—It has been decided to build at San Pedro, California, a state fisheries laboratory where extensive investigations of fish and the fishing industry may be carried on, according to the California Fish and Game Commission.

ORGANIZING THE ARMENIAN STATE

British Memorandum Says Liberation of Ottoman Provinces in Armenia Must Be Complete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—"The minimum program which . . . is demanded both by the conscience of the civilized world and by the previous and renewed pledges of ministers" in regard to Armenia has been submitted in a memorandum to the government by the British Armenia Committee.

If America declines to undertake a mandate and no other mandatory can be found, the memorandum recognizes that it may not be possible, at any rate for the time being, to organize the entire area of the former Ottoman provinces properly included in Armenia as a single political union. Nevertheless, it is held to be possible and as essential as ever to liberate all these provinces from the sovereignty of the Turk, and the memorandum urges that the liberation must be complete. It protests against the view that to conciliate Muhammadan opinion, especially in India, Armenia, while receiving autonomy, should be retained under the suzerainty, or semi-sovereignty of the Ottoman Government.

A Moral Outrage

Such suzerainty, even if only nominal, would be a moral outrage. The connection of Armenia with the Ottoman Empire must be severed completely, and the areas so severed must comprise all those former Ottoman provinces east of the predominantly Turkish and north of the predominantly Arab area in which there was, in 1914, a mixed population of Armenians, Kurds, Greeks, Kysyl-Bashis and Turks, that is the territory north of Alexandretta, Diarbekir, and Hakkari, and east of Selekkeh on the Mediterranean, Sivas on Kysyl-Yrnak River, and Cape Yasun on the Black Sea. In this area, the Turkish Government has for many years purposely stirred up enmity and bloodshed.

The committee understands that the investiture of another power with a mandate for the southwestern parts from the Cilician coast as far inland as Diarbekir and Kharput is a possibility. To this alternative, failing a single mandate for a united Armenia, it makes no objection, but such a partial mandate should include complete severance from Turkey and from the new Arab national state in Syria, freedom and equality for all races and religions, an obligation upon the mandatory power to train the population in self-government and, finally, that this pro-

visional arrangement should do nothing which would prevent the ultimate reunion of those provinces with the rest of Armenia.

The memorandum maintains that the remainder of the Armenian area to be severed from Turkey ought to be included at once in the nucleus of an independent Armenian state, but independent Armenia must include from the beginning not merely the former Russian districts of Erivan and Kars, but a zone of former Ottoman territory containing at least the towns of Van, Mush, Erzerum, Erzurum, and a Black Sea port. The last is particularly important as providing Armenia with an outlet to one seaboard.

Construction of a National State

The present economic distress in the Erivan territory is well known to be due very largely to the formidable number of refugees from the adjoining Ottoman provinces, who are at present in camp there. With reasonable help from outside, the surviving man-power of the nation is fully sufficient to start at once upon the construction of a national state extending over this area, which, within the minimum limits defined above, includes no more than half the total Armenian area which has to be severed from Turkey. The Armenians will still be more numerous than any of the non-Armenian elements now in the state. The memorandum suggests that within the restricted limits outlined above, Armenia deserves as much effort and outlay on Great Britain's part as Persia. They base this plea first upon grounds of humanity and upon the very direct responsibility for the sufferings of Armenia which Great Britain incurred by her policy in 1877 and 1878, but the territorial changes likely to be produced in the Middle East as the result of the war, make the well-being of Armenia an important interest of the British Empire. "The insurgent and violent government of Mustapha Kemal, if it were allowed to solidify, consolidate, and build up its fortunes in the place of Armenia, has all the makings of a new and extremely hostile Afghanistan and will stir up against us the tribes on its own borders."

COTTON MEN TO CONVENE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers is to hold its annual meeting in Boston, April 21, 22 and 23. "Our Stake in the Pacific," "The Way to Industrial Good Will," and "The Growing and Handling of Cotton," are some of the subjects down for discussion. A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, William C. Sproul, Governor of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Charles W. Eliot are listed as among the speakers.

NEED OF RESEARCH IN NAVAL HISTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—"It is a curious fact that we have begun nearly all our wars with a deficiency of light craft," said Prof. Holland Rose, lecturing at King's College, Strand, recently, on "A Plea for the Further Study of Naval History."

The lecturer drew a parallel between historical naval engagements in which military landing parties and small craft were involved and the Dardanelles expedition. The method which offered the best chances of success in the venture of 1915 had been prescribed by Duckworth in 1807, when on being called upon to force the Narrows approaching the Sea of Marmora, he said, "It would be a wanton sacrifice on the part of both nations (England and Russia) to attempt to force a passage without troops." Those words, said the lecturer, were in the Admiralty archives and were certainly not known, or, if known, were not taken to heart in 1915 and acted upon by those who planned the expedition. The final report of the Dardanelles Commission showed that the Admiralty and the War Office had not cooperated in 1914-15. The importance of the conjoint operations between the army and navy and the conspicuous instance which he had just recounted went to prove the vital need for research work in naval history. It was in the dockyards and class rooms of the naval colleges that wars of the future were to be won or lost. The Mutiny in 1797 was more critical for England than the German submarine policy. The German menace welded the whole country into one, whereas in 1797 the navy became their chief source of danger. The inability of the Germans to fight their fleet was not so much due to defects in matériel, but to deterioration of morale which always beset those who skulked in harbor.

Admiral Sir Reginald Custance, who presided, in proposing a vote of thanks, said that as far back as 415 B.C. there was on record an expedition similar in many respects to the Dardanelles, and it was to be hoped that with the experience of 415 B.C., 1797, and 1915 to draw upon, the possibility of similar mistakes in the next war would be avoided.

FINED FOR TAX EVASION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
ST. CATHARINES, Ontario.—An Austrian claiming to be unable to read or write, who earned \$5527 at the Wellington steel foundry in 1918, was fined \$1000 and costs for making false income tax returns.

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regularly 3.00

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BOLSHEVISM NOT TO ENTER BRITAIN

Winston Churchill Says Masses Will Be Warned by Diffusing Political Knowledge and Creating Vigorous Public Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HUNTERLAND, England—A great variety of world problems ranging from the need for national unity in all countries at the present time, to the future of the League of Nations, were discussed by Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for War, in addressing a great Coalition meeting at the Victoria Hall here. Mr. Churchill has an unusual and highly cultivated capacity for making just such a broad survey of world affairs. The part of his speech which attracted most attention and roused the keenest discussion was his blunt declaration: "The break-up of the forces which sustain the present national government can only result in pushing the Labor Party into power at a period in their development when they are quite unfitted for the responsibility of government and when, through their incompetence, they would come hopelessly to grief at our expense." But this was only a side issue and incidental remark.

The essential feature of the speech which was characteristically courageous, was the distinction Mr. Churchill attempted to draw between certain real ideas which he saw operating in world affairs, and what he regarded as the spurious imitation of them put forward in certain quarters. While laying great emphasis on national unity, he insisted on a real and not an imitation unity and he declared that "those strong forces which, working together won the war, must in the main march forward together during this difficult period of reconstruction."

National Unity
 "There will be time enough to quarrel among ourselves, if quarrel we must, after we have put the job through and emerged safely from all the difficulties and embarrassments and even dangers which confront us in this extraordinary period. But," he added, "national unity does not mean national unanimity. You cannot expect to conciliate everybody. It is no use whitening away our own strong position in the hope of satisfying, for instance, those thin-blooded defeatists who, at every period in the war, whenever they saw the slightest chance, obstructed the measures necessary for victory and eagerly urged upon us a patched-up peace."

From this Mr. Churchill went on to say that it was no use trying to reconcile the Bolsheviks within the country, that the only thing to do was to fight them with the utmost determination. He sharply contrasted the two positions. "They seek to destroy Capital, we seek to control monopolies. They seek to eradicate the idea of individual possession; we seek to use that great mainspring of human endeavor as a means of increasing the volume of production on every side and of sharing the fruits far more broadly and evenly among millions of individual homes. We defend freedom of conscience and religious equality. They seek to exterminate every form of religious belief that has given comfort and inspiration to the soul of man. They believe in the international soviet of the Russian and Polish Jew. We are still putting our confidence in the British Empire."

Opposed to Class Government
 "We believe that patriotism, a sense of national honor, backed by love of home and pride of race, must still for many, hundreds of years, be an essential element in the maintenance of a noble and progressive state. They seek to establish a class of govern-

ment by no means the best instructed, of particular sections of organized labor. We are opposed to class government in every form, whether it be a government of aristocracy or of plutocracy, or of the military classes, or of the priest class, or of the trade unions."

Mr. Churchill cited the case of Russia, pointing out that a country overflowing with food was reduced to famine of the most terrible kind, because the theories of Mr. Lenin and Mr. Trotsky had fatally ruptured the means of intercourse between man and man, between workman and peasant, between town and country, had shattered the systems of communication by rail and river on which the life of great cities depends, had raised class against class and race against race in fratricidal war, had given vast regions, where a little while ago were smiling villages or prosperous townships, back to the wolves and bears. "What a monstrous absurdity and perversion of the truth it is to represent the Communists' theory as a form of progress, when at every step and at every stage, it is simply marching back into the dark ages."

Apologists for Bolsheviki

Replying to apologists for the Bolsheviks who said that Lenin and Trotsky had not had an opportunity of carrying their theories smoothly and peaceably into effect, Mr. Churchill said "They could never have such a chance and for this grave and vital reason, that the theories they have held are fundamentally opposed to the needs and dictates of the human heart, and of human nature itself." At this point a voice interjected, "What about self-determination?" Mr. Churchill took up the challenge, and after pointing out that it was not the Bolsheviks who overthrew the Tsar but that what they overthrew was the Russian Republic, their first step having been to destroy the Russian Parliament and to execute the greater number of its members, he added, "What about self-determination? I am quite content with self-determination in this or in any other country, but we must be sure that the great mass of the nation have a fair and a full and a free and instructed chance to record their opinion. What we have got to guard against is minority rule, rule which takes no regard of the will or wishes of the nation, is not influenced by public opinion—a rule of men who in their insane vanity and conceit believe they are entitled to give a government to a people which the people loathe and detest, and in regard to which they are never conciliated. Self-determination, indeed! No, the fact is that the attempt to carry into practice these wild theories can only be attended with universal confusion, corruption, disorder, and civil war. That is what has happened in Russia and every other country where the attempt has been made and what will happen, and out of the bloodshed and ferment of this struggle there emerges not the ideal visionary communistic republic of my interrupting friend, but something quite different. The ferocious military leaders and artful political wire-pullers are the people who emerge in their own interest and the interest of their belongings."

Confidence in Great Britain
 In concluding this part of his address, however, Mr. Churchill scoffed at the idea that anything like what had happened in Russia could happen in Great Britain, but he gave tangible reasons for his confidence, the first being that he and those who thought like him were determined to see that the mass of the British people were

warned beforehand, that there was a widespread diffusion of political knowledge and a strong and vigorous public opinion in every village and street capable of exposing the sophistries and delusions which British common sense once on its guard would decisively reject; and in the second place, because they were going to take care that Britain and its institutions were "so organized as to give every one a share in the show and to prevent any one class from taking too much out of it."

SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE TO HOLD CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In a letter signed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Stanton Coit, Mrs. Fawcett, and Miss Chrystal Macmillan, on behalf of the headquarters committee appealing for the support of women at the forthcoming Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance to be held in Madrid this spring, the signatories say:

"Seven years ago the International Woman Suffrage Alliance held its seventh world congress in Budapest, and the women who met together there, bent on cooperation in enfranchising, raising, and freeing for full human service the womanhood of the world, parted in the knowledge that that world congress had materially helped the cause of women, and in the hope that after the passage of two years they might meet again for further work."

"The years between have been laden with sorrow and suffering for the women of every nation. But they have also brought to many that political enfranchisement which is the first step toward full enfranchisement: to others a clear awakening of all that the emancipation of women means, coupled with an active desire to gain the suffrage."

"From one of these unfranchised countries, Spain, comes an enthusiastic invitation to hold our eighth congress in Madrid, an invitation to which the alliance has responded with equal enthusiasm. Our congress in Madrid, from May 2 to 8, will help the women's movement, both in Spain and in the other Latin countries of Europe, and the whole of Spanish-speaking South and Central America, where there is a new and growing movement for enfranchisement."

"The moment, too, has come when the enfranchised women of the West must not only cooperate in obtaining their own full emancipation, but must lend their organized help to the women of the East in their efforts to free themselves."

"We stand at the threshold of a new era. There is a growing consciousness that the organized power of woman is not only necessary for the protection of woman's interests and the raising of her status, but essential to the working out of better world conditions."

"This International Woman Suffrage Congress is of vital importance to woman's progress and to world progress."

TEACHERS' MINIMUM SALARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The first report of the commission appointed by the Manitoba government to investigate the status and remuneration of school-teachers in the Province has been submitted to the administration. It recommends provision for a minimum salary of \$1050; the appointment of an arbitration board to deal with disputes between teachers and trustee boards.

SWISS ATTITUDE TO ARBITRATION

Government Intends to Open Diplomatic Negotiations With States to Conclude Treaties

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—The Swiss Government has submitted to the Federal Assembly a report on the future official attitude with regard to international arbitration. The Federal Council recalls the frequent objections it used to raise, before the war, to the conclusion of arbitration treaties not containing reservations concerning conflicts touching the "honor, independence, and vital interests" of the country.

The present government, however, declares it does not share the point of view of its predecessors, although it does not deny that such reservations might still be useful in certain cases.

New Arbitration Policy

It is more especially on the strength of certain articles of the Paris covenant that the Federal Council has based an arbitration policy differing from that of its predecessors. If some future international conflict be not submitted to arbitration on the ground of a particular agreement, the covenant makes it compulsory for it to be settled either by the Council of Nine or by the League of Nations' assembly of delegates. The Swiss Government does not, however, consider either of these two authorities qualified or likely to examine such conflicts with perfect impartiality and utter absence of political motives. The Federal Council, therefore, thinks it to the interest of Switzerland to conclude as many single treaties as possible with other states, treaties involving future conflicts between the latter and Switzerland before other and more impartial international organs of arbitration.

Furthermore, the Swiss Federal Council is of opinion that by this progressive and systematic arbitration policy, Switzerland would contribute to the improvement of the covenant by strengthening the judicial factor in this field as against the political one.

Basis of the Treaties

On the ground of these considerations the government invites the legislative bodies to lend their moral support in its intention of opening diplomatic negotiations with a large number of states—including some which are not, as yet, members of the League of Nations—with a view to the conclusion of arbitration treaties on the following basis: The contracting parties are to agree that every conflict between them be submitted at first to a permanent international commission of investigation. This commission is to be formed as provided

in the well-known "Bryan treaties" of 1912 and 1914. Whenever the procedure of this impartial body fails to produce a result satisfactory to both parties, the case is to be submitted to arbitrators nominated by the parties; should the latter hesitate too long in designating arbitrators, these are to be nominated by the permanent investigation commission.

The Swiss Federal Council believes it may be useful to maintain the clause concerning "honor, independence or vital interests," so long as international law is too incomplete and imperfect to contain solutions adapted to every possible conflict. By accepting that clause, certain conflicts would be submitted, not to arbitration, but to the competent organs of the League. These bodies, in sitting on the case, will face a finding of the biased investigation commission. Furthermore, the Swiss Government demands that the decision on the justification of any appeal based upon the said reservation, be made by the court of arbitration.

A treaty of this sort, it is maintained, would result in the absolute elimination of war as a lawful institution within the relations of the contracting parties with each other.

DOCK EMPLOYEES ASK FOR COURT OF INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Minister of Labor recently received a deputation from the National Council of Port Labor Employers and the National Transport Workers Federation, who jointly requested the appointment of a court of inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act into an application by the workmen for a standard minimum wage and other improvements in the conditions of dock employment. The Minister decided to appoint a court of inquiry consisting of an independent chairman, with four employers' and four labor representatives. At the request of the parties, Sir Robert Horne agreed to include in these appointments three representatives of each party to the dispute, proposed respectively by the Employers' Council and the Transport Workers Federation.

At a subsequent meeting the council of the London Chamber of Commerce discussed the constitution of the court of inquiry appointed to investigate the claims of the National Transport Workers Federation, and passed a resolution expressing regret that the first court of inquiry under the act should not be impartially constituted, but should consist of persons who are themselves parties to the dispute. The council also protested most strongly "against the omission from the court of representatives of traders, who are so deeply concerned in the continually increasing cost of the handling of goods," and resolved to ask that at least four representatives of trade should be added.

ARABS' CLAIM TO BE FIRST AVIATORS

Abbas Ben Farnas, Celebrated Arab Mechanician, Said to Be the First Known Pioneer

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The "Asie Arabe" has some interesting sidelights on the early history of aviation, so far as it concerns the Arab race. According to this paper, it was at the end of the second century, and the beginning of the third, that the Arab race began to be influenced by the Greeks and Indians. It was in Baghdad that the mathematical and mechanical arts first began to make their appearance. With the coming of these different studies, the horizon of the Arabs became enlarged. It was about this period that the grand Caliph Haroun al-Raschid sent his famous clock to Charlemagne, Emperor of the Franks.

Abbas, an Inventor of Note

Amongst the various crafts from which the Arabs drew their culture was, strange as it may seem today, that of aviation. At the head of this section comes the celebrated Arab mechanician Abbas Ben Farnas, the first known pioneer of the art which Berliot, Farman, and Geymeyer have since made famous, unless one should refer to such young icons of Greek legend. The authentic facts here given have been reported by such writers worthy of credence as the historian Al-Makrizi and other famous encyclopedists.

Al-Makrizi, the author of "Naf-Et-tib," published in his second volume an account of the inventions of Abbas Ben Farnas, the originator of the glass industry. Amongst these are noted a mechanical room, in which were represented, by various appropriate machines, the movements of the celestial bodies, the course of the planets and the stars. All these machines worked mechanically, so that the observer

could watch the stellar movements in their slightest details without any difficulty. The irresistible attraction which the things of the skies exerted upon this inventor, undoubtedly incited him to use his profound knowledge of the mechanical arts, to find a means of soaring upward by the aid of a machine heavier than air. Though he did not succeed in flying like our present-day aviators, he was nevertheless the first, it is claimed, to try and solve the secret of flight, and to find the theoretic solution of this great problem.

Machine With Feather Wings

Al-Makrizi also relates that the flying machine invented by Abbas had wings composed of large feathers, which were worked by a mechanical arrangement. Thanks to this machine, he says, Abbas succeeded in accomplishing a considerable flight, though its duration is not exactly indicated, but he failed to survive the act of landing. This the author attributed to the fact that the inventor had not taken into consideration that the bird in descending to the earth throws itself back on to its tail. Abbas' bird had no tail. Abbas' idea, however, did not pass with him, for Ismail Ben Hammad El-Jauchari, a learned contemporary of this inventor, resumed experiments on another flying machine.

NO FARMERS' PARTY FOR QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—"There will be no farmers' party formed in the Province of Quebec," said the Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, to an interviewer here. "The district representatives of the agricultural societies of the Province hold a convention every year, and the farmers are quite contented with the policy of the government and are not thinking very much of a farmers' party here. There has been some movement in this direction made in the Montreal district, but it has not made much headway and is not favored around Quebec City nor in the Province of Quebec as a whole."

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JEWISH COLONISTS COPIED BY ARABS

In Palestine, Arab Cultivators
Are Quick to Adopt Superior
Methods of Neighbors in Place
of Their Antiquated Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England—Valuable light upon the Jewish conception of the new state to be set up in Palestine was afforded by Dr. Weizmann, head of the Jewish Administrative Commission, in an interview which he gave to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in the course of the few days which he spent in London recently between his return from Palestine and his departure for Paris to watch the course of the reassembled Peace Conference there.

After many months of personal investigation on the spot, and of contact and conference with all the various elements that will go to make up the new state, Dr. Weizmann is able to speak with peculiar authority, and it was therefore all the more interesting to find him earnestly insisting upon two main points: that there is ample room and scope in Palestine for a Jewish influx of some millions without in any way incommencing or crowding out the present inhabitants, and that Palestine, as he and his associates conceive of it, is to be the common possession of all its citizens, not a Jewish state with a large subject population.

"It is a prevalent, but complete fallacy," Dr. Weizmann declared, "to conceive of Palestine as already peopled by a race which Jewry proposes to displace in order to secure a national home for itself. In these days, especially, no state could ever hope to build such a foundation, and it has been a matter of quite vital importance for us to ascertain the exact position and outlook in this respect.

"As a matter of fact, vast tracts of the country are at present practically unoccupied and undeveloped, and in the opinion of experts, both Jewish and British, the land is quite capable of accommodating and supporting an additional population of some millions. Some say six or even seven, but I myself prefer a conservative estimate of three at present.

Capacity of Plains

"And my figures are not based on guesswork, for the Jewish colonies already established afford a valuable index as to the possibilities of the future. For instance, on the basis of results obtained in the neighborhood of Jaffa and elsewhere, the coastal plain alone should be capable of absorbing some 300,000. The Jordan Valley can take another 500,000, and then in between there is the hill country with its olive groves and their almost unlimited field of development."

Questioned as to the rate at which he considered this process of colonization could take place, Dr. Weizmann placed the country's present powers of absorption at 50,000 annually. "At present," he went on to explain, "immigration is prohibited altogether, and when the ban is at length removed, it will naturally be necessary to place some restriction upon the influx that might otherwise set in from Russia, Poland, Rumania, and so on; since manifestly unrestrained and unregulated immigration would be in the interest neither of the new state nor of immigrants themselves."

In Dr. Weizmann's opinion, however, the mandatory power would be well-

advised to leave the formulation of any such restrictions to the Jewish leaders themselves and thus avoid the odium it might otherwise incur. In any case, he felt confident that the Jewish authorities would be duly consulted on the matter.

Turning to the question of the effect of the contemplated colonization on the present population of the country, Dr. Weizmann was emphatic in his argument that it would be productive of nothing but good. The Arabs, he declared, "are an intelligent race, and it is quite mistaken to regard them as inherently unfitted to take their proper share in the development of a modern agricultural and industrial state. At present the Arab cultivator obtains from his land only a sixth of what it is really capable of yielding. But that is because his methods are antiquated; not because he does not apply those methods, such as they are, to perfection; and Jewish colonists have already found that when the Arab sees superior methods being employed by his neighbor, he is very quick to follow suit."

Process of Cooperation

As in agriculture, so will it be in trade and industry Dr. Weizmann predicts, and he foresees an era in which Jew and Arab will work side by side in the building up of a state which each will regard as a common possession. Already, he informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, this process of cooperation is at work, and that the Jew can live in peace and amity with his prospective fellow-subjects has been proved beyond a doubt by the Jewish colonists already in the country. The classic example is the Jewish settlement at the foot of Mt. Hermon, in the ancient Dan, where an entirely isolated Jewish colony lives surrounded by Druses, as well as by Arabs, both Christian and Muhammadan.

As to the length of time required for the growth of a common national sentiment, and the stabilizing of national institutions, Dr. Weizmann is of the opinion that a generation of mandatory rule should suffice. And that period he contemplates as an era in which, under the aegis of the mandatory power, Jew and Arab officials will together familiarize themselves with the practical details of government and administration, while the population as a whole becomes fitted to attain the status of the citizenship of a democratic state.

WHITLEY MOVEMENT GROWING IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England—In the current issue of the Bulletin of the Joint Industrial Councils, it is mentioned that the outstanding feature of the past three months, in the application of the Whitley committee's recommendations, has been the establishment of three national councils on which the government as employer is represented. There is also progress to report in connection with the establishment of industrial councils for the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions.

The Admiralty and the Office of Works councils have held their first meetings. The Civil Service Council has met twice, which the Bulletin says, with the probable early establishment of the Council for Administrative, Technical, Clerical Classes in Municipal Services, marks the emergence of the application of the Whitley scheme in the non-industrial and professional spheres. Several departmental councils, it is stated, are likely to be established in the near future under the civil service scheme. The record of the Whitley movement may be regarded as fruitful and encouraging.

IRISH VIEW UPON EDUCATION BILL

Teachers Said to Welcome a
Change Giving People Complete Control Over Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
DUBLIN, Ireland—The central executive committee of the Irish National Teachers Organization has issued a circular on the proposed education bill. It finds that the bill contains many proposals which either effect vast and much-needed improvements in the present position of Irish education or contain within them the possibilities of such improvement. These improvements are shortly as follows:

(1) An arrangement whereby, in place of the present method of "doles," obtained as the result of annual begging applications, the parliamentary grant will come automatically to Ireland, will expand in proportion to the expansion of the English grant, and may be expended without Treasury interference.

(2) A scheme of scholarship, whereby pupils of national schools may proceed to the intermediate or technical schools, and thence to the university.

(3) An effective scheme of compulsory school attendance.

(4) Improved salaries, pensions, and housing conditions for teachers. Proper heating, cleaning, repairing, lighting, and general sanitation of national schools, and the provision of schoolbooks and requisites (and meals where necessary) for pupils.

(5) Special plots for horticultural instruction.

(6) Special schools for abnormal children.

(7) Continuation schools for young people whose early education has been neglected, or who have not been afforded facilities to go beyond the national school.

(8) A scheme whereby for the first time public representatives will be given a voice in the direction of educational policy.

No Interference With Religion

The committee points out that the impression that is being given forth, that in the bill an attempt is being made to interfere with the teaching of religion, is without foundation, as clause 3 specifically provides that the

basic ideas and practice which at present govern religious instruction in national schools, and which are universally accepted as satisfactory shall be adhered to after the passing of the act.

Neither is there anything in the bill which proposes to interfere with the present powers of school managers, with regard to the appointment and removal of teachers.

The committee goes on to say that the main objection to the bill is based on the political relations existing between Great Britain and Ireland, and that teachers generally would welcome a change which gives to the Irish people full and complete control over the education of their children. But it would be a mistake to leave all reforms in abeyance pending a settlement of the vexed political problem. This has never been done with all the great variety of legislation which has conferred benefits on the country, so why should it be adopted with regard to education?

Belfast Approves the Bill

The statement concludes, that a critical and well considered examination of the bill, has decided the committee that it would be doing a lasting disservice, not only to the teachers but to the children under their charge, if it failed to point out the benefits to be obtained under the bill, and to advise teachers and others interested, to cooperate in framing amendments which may make it more acceptable to all concerned.

It should also be noted that the Belfast Branch of the Irish Principal Teachers Union has passed a resolution approving of the bill, and calling on the government to reintroduce it at the earliest possible date.

EGYPTIAN'S PLEA FOR INDEPENDENCE

Nationalist Leader, Amine Youssef Bey, Says Country Is Now Deserving of Boon of Liberty

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt—At a recent gathering of journalists at Helwan, the popular "desert" resort near Cairo, a notable speech was delivered by Amine Youssef Bey. It is notable in that it gives the reader a good idea of the "reasonable" type of address sometimes delivered by the Nationalists.

Amine Youssef Bey, who is related to the Nationalists leader, Said Pasha Zaghlul, declared that their complaints in the past had been due to the fact that foreign writers only listened to one side of the question. The press of Europe and America were their only hope for justice and fair play.

"The fact that we ask for our independence," said the speaker, "does not mean that we hate the British people, whose liberal traditions have ever served as a boon of light to peoples of the East. Indeed, Great Britain would have earned our eternal gratitude, had her policy taken a different turn, in harmony with her ideals and with her pledged word to set us free as soon as we are strong enough to stand on our feet. Now if 40 years of British rule have not succeeded in setting us upon our feet, is it any wonder that the Egyptians should be asking for a change of regime? But this is merely argumentative, the truth being that

Egypt has in fact attained a degree of civilization compatible with the much-coveted boon of liberty and independence and is not, in this respect, inferior to several small states for whose liberty England has many a time shed her best blood.

"Although at present Great Britain ignores Egypt's rights, I am sure by the force of British public opinion, by the force of our will, by good will on both sides, our old Egypt, the cradle of all civilization, should again be the foremost among oriental nations to digest and proclaim the ideas which took their first nourishment on her soil. That old and ever new cry of liberty is again being sounded in the Nile Valley, and the sparks which centuries of grinding tyranny have not been able to put out, are still flickering in the hearts of our men, and of our women, too.

"Any impartial observer who has had an opportunity of witnessing at close quarters the demonstrations of our crowd last spring, must have felt the overpowering influence of the ideal that was carrying them into realms hitherto unexplored.

"We feel sure that if we are given the chance of freely expressing our case to the British public we would have more sympathizers in England than in any other country; but attempts are being made from time to time to prevent us from explaining our case freely to the British people.

"Let us bury the past and look to the bright prospects of the future. I wish to assure you that in spite of all the methods employed recently by the authorities in this country I never lost faith in the justice of the British public and I feel sure that sooner or later we shall win. Long live Egypt independent and England her best friend."

BRITISH CLUB GIVES VERDICT ON LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Sylvan Debating Club, which meets in the attic in Gough Square where Dr. Johnson compiled his dictionary, recently debated the question "That Labor is perfectly qualified to form a government." Cecil Williams, the proposer, said he was a Conservative and opposed to the Labor Party, but he did not assent to the proposition of Winston Churchill that the Labor Party was incapable of carrying on the government of the country. Mr. Churchill, he declared, had never done a more mischievous thing, and the boomerang he had thrown would some day come back and hit him.

C. J. Hayward, the opposer, said "Labor was unfit to govern as yet, because if it obtained power, it would use it for sections and selfish ends. It had not produced any leaders of the right caliber to make them effective administrators. They were men of mediocre intelligence, orators, men of words, flatterers, and panders to democracy's worst faults." After a spirited discussion, the club decided by a large majority that Labor was not qualified to govern.

CHASE INAUGURATION APRIL 28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, North Carolina—The inauguration of President Harry W. Chase of the University of North Carolina has been set for April 28. President Chase, who is a graduate of Dartmouth and a native of Massachusetts, is the youngest of presidents who have served the university.



They couldn't be built now for twice \$71,000

When the talk turns from politics to railroads, and the traveler with the cocksure airs breaks in with, "There's an awful lot of 'water' in the railroads," here are some hard-pan facts to give him:

American railroads have cost \$80,900 a mile—roadbed, structures, stations, yards, terminals, freight and passenger trains—everything from the great city terminals to the last spike.

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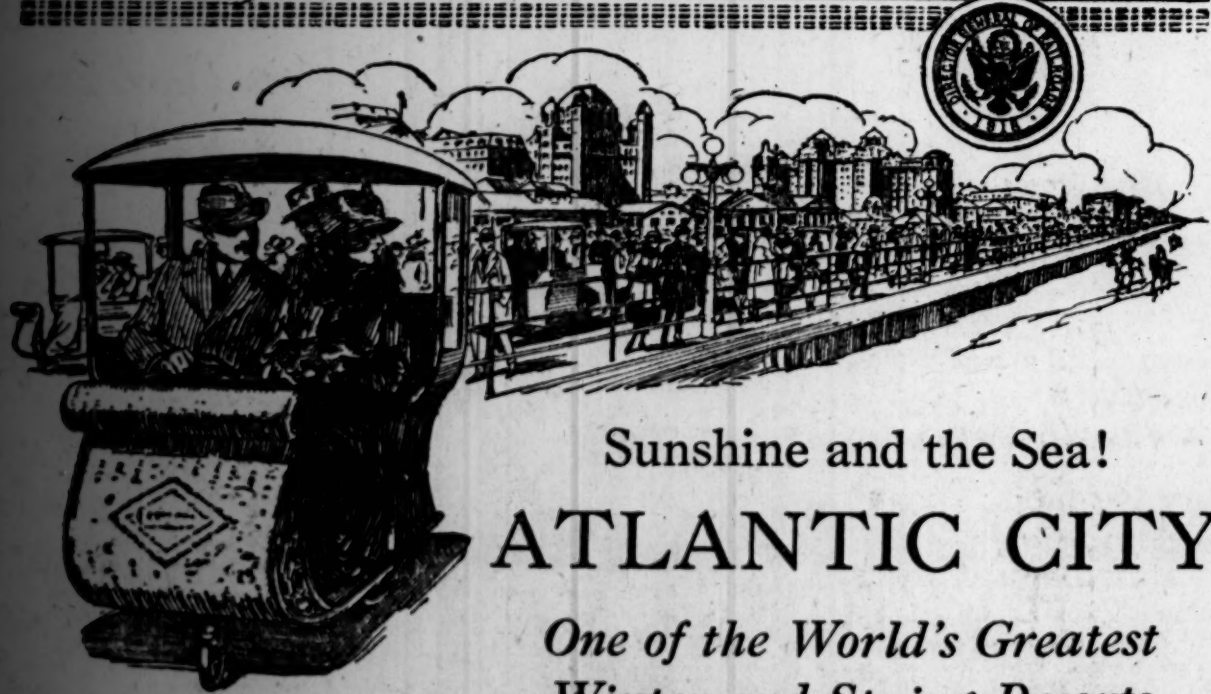
English railways are capitalized at \$274,000 a mile; the French at \$155,000; German, \$132,000; even in Canada (still in pioneer development) they are capitalized at \$67,000 a mile. The average for all foreign countries is \$100,000.

Low capitalization and high operating efficiency have enabled American railroads to pay the highest wages while charging the lowest rates.

What Lincoln said

(From an address by Abraham Lincoln to the Workmen's Association in 1864)

"Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; is a positive good in the world. . . . Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MINORS' DEMANDS
NOT GRANTEDCommittee From the Baseball
Leagues to Consider Various
Points of DisagreementSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Spokesmen for the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, representing the minor leagues of organized baseball, met with the leaders of the two major leagues yesterday afternoon in sessions looking toward the establishment of a new working agreement between the big and smaller leagues. The session was something of a disappointment for the minors, as the representatives of the majors showed disinclination to grant several of the urgent demands made by the Class AA, A, and B organizations, and stated that no working basis of agreement could be attained until after settlement of the pending \$280,000 suit of the Baltimore Federal League against organized baseball.

Spokesmen for the minors were: A. R. Kearney of the Western and I. I. circuits, J. C. Ewins of the Pacific Coast League, and D. F. Fultz of the International League. J. A. Heydler of the National League attended the joint session with several National League club owners, but Connie Mack of Philadelphia was the only American League representative.

It was decided that three committees from each of the major leagues should form a joint organization with the minor league spokesmen to thresh out the matters between the two planes of professional ball, and the session adjourned soon after. The major leagues did not take kindly to the minors' proposed draft prices of \$5000 for all Class AA league players claimed by the big leagues, \$3000 for all Class A recruits, and \$2500 for Class B men. The major league men said these figures must be reduced.

The minor league officers stated that the newly-formed Industrial League, which is made up of the athletic representatives of large business and manufacturing concerns in middle west cities, would probably make considerable inroads into the playing talent which heretofore has had the small minor leagues as its chief field. The major league club owners agreed with this view, and said they agreed steps should be taken to protect the minor leagues from incursions which might deprive major league baseball of a feeding ground for recruit talent.

Most of the major league owners and club officers left Chicago during the day, and it was generally thought the decision of B. B. Johnson, president of the American circuit, and J. A. Heydler, president of the National, on the new chairman of the National Commission will not be made known for some time. This action may be halted until the settlement of the Baltimore Federal suit.

ST. PATRICKS TOY
WITH QUEBEC TEAMSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The St. Patrick's toyed with Quebec in a National Hockey League fixture here Wednesday night and easily won the game by a score of 7 to 2. There was very little excitement to the game owing to the marked superiority of the local players at all times. St. Patrick's adhered to their new system of playing Progers on the forward line, a change which greatly increases the locals' attacking strength to win for St. Patrick's, and creates a three-cornered tie for first place in the second half of the race. St. Patrick's, Canadiens, and Ottawa each having won two games and lost one. The summary:

ST. PATRICKS..... QUEBEC
Mitchell, G..... Brophy
Handall, P..... Murphy, Ritchie
Matte, C..... Carpenter
Wilson, Denny, C..... Malone, McCarthy
Progers, Dye, W..... McDonald
Noble, Roach, C..... Carey, Coughlin
Score—St. Patrick's 7, Quebec 2. Goals—Wilson 4, Progers 2, Matte for St. Patrick's; Munney, Carey for Quebec. Referee—Cooper Sheaton. Time—Three 20m. periods.

DARTMOUTH WINS
IN OVERTIME PERIODSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

HANOVER, New Hampshire—A quick shot from a close angle netted Dartmouth College a 1-to-0 victory over Massachusetts Agricultural College Wednesday. P. H. Threshie '22, point, scored the sole counter after five minutes' overtime playing had failed to produce a result. It took but 42s. of the second overtime session for Dartmouth to cage the winning tally. Gale at goal was the star for the Green, while Snow made the best showing for Massachusetts Agricultural College. The summary:

DARTMOUTH..... M. A. C.
Rothchild, Perry, W..... Lyons
Cody, C..... Snow
Palmer, C..... Dowd, Cohn
Roe, W..... Leavitt
Fiske, Dorney, C..... Crafts
Threshie, P..... Collins
Gale, C..... Delhaut
Score—Dartmouth 1, Massachusetts Agricultural College 0. Goals—Threshie for Dartmouth. Referee—J. H. Bowler. Goal umpires—Victorson and Shomp. Time—Two 20m. periods and two 5m. overtime periods.

GEORGIA DEFEATS
LOUISIANA STATESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ATHENS, Georgia—In a fast, clean game the University of Georgia has defeated Louisiana State University here Wednesday night by a score of 24 to 15. The Georgia quints

outplayed the Louisianians in every phase of the game. The first goal was thrown by Georgia in the first of the play, and never during the entire game did Louisiana State University get a lead. The wonderful defensive system used by the winners rendered State practically unable to find the basket, and the few goals shot were from distant parts of the floor. M. B. Pound '21 of Georgia played a wonderful game, his swift, accurate playing being a great asset to the winners. J. K. Hague '21 of Louisiana played the best game for that team. The summary:

LOUISIANA..... GEORGIA
Pound, H..... Kirkpatrick, Sebastian
Rawson, Satterfield, R.....
Hague, Atkinson
Anderson, Owens, C..... McFarland
Cheeves, L..... Middlebrook, Ives
Mott, Owens, Campbell, Jr., Hays, Helm
Score—University of Georgia 24, Louisiana State University 15. Goals from floor—Rawson 6, Anderson 6, Pound 4, Hague 3, Kirkpatrick 2, McFarland 1, Hays 1, McFarland for Louisiana State. Goals from foul—Hague for Louisiana State. Referee—W. W. Brown of Athens. Time—Two 20m. halves.

SQUASH CHAMPION
MEETS DEFEATAugustus J. Cordier of the Yale
Club Wins From John W.
Appel Jr. in Long MatchSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In one of the longest and closest matches ever played, Augustus J. Cordier, the Yale Club champion, won his semi-final match in the National Squash Tennis Association championship yesterday from the present champion, John W. Appel Jr. of Harvard Club, and will meet another Harvard Club player, Anderson Dunn, on Saturday. The match lasted almost two hours, one of which was occupied with the first two games. Appel took the lead at the start, but scoring was very slow, 20 innings being consumed before he reached double figures. The score at this time was 10 to 6. Cordier showed a tendency to return Appel's low ball into the telltale. Six innings later Appel managed to run out the first game.

The second game was livelier. Cordier started with runs of 3 and 2 as Appel was hitting for the telltale. The major league club owners agreed with this view, and said they agreed steps should be taken to protect the minor leagues from incursions which might deprive major league baseball of a feeding ground for recruit talent.

Most of the major league owners and club officers left Chicago during the day, and it was generally thought the decision of B. B. Johnson, president of the American circuit, and J. A. Heydler, president of the National, on the new chairman of the National Commission will not be made known for some time. This action may be halted until the settlement of the Baltimore Federal suit.

ST. PATRICKS TOY
WITH QUEBEC TEAMSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The St. Patrick's toyed with Quebec in a National Hockey League fixture here Wednesday night and easily won the game by a score of 7 to 2. There was very little excitement to the game owing to the marked superiority of the local players at all times. St. Patrick's adhered to their new system of playing Progers on the forward line, a change which greatly increases the locals' attacking strength to win for St. Patrick's, and creates a three-cornered tie for first place in the second half of the race. St. Patrick's, Canadiens, and Ottawa each having won two games and lost one. The summary:

ST. PATRICKS..... QUEBEC
Mitchell, G..... Brophy
Handall, P..... Murphy, Ritchie
Matte, C..... Carpenter
Wilson, Denny, C..... Malone, McCarthy
Progers, Dye, W..... McDonald
Noble, Roach, C..... Carey, Coughlin
Score—St. Patrick's 7, Quebec 2. Goals—Wilson 4, Progers 2, Matte for St. Patrick's; Munney, Carey for Quebec. Referee—Cooper Sheaton. Time—Three 20m. periods.

DARTMOUTH WINS
IN OVERTIME PERIODSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

HANOVER, New Hampshire—A quick shot from a close angle netted Dartmouth College a 1-to-0 victory over Massachusetts Agricultural College Wednesday. P. H. Threshie '22, point, scored the sole counter after five minutes' overtime playing had failed to produce a result. It took but 42s. of the second overtime session for Dartmouth to cage the winning tally. Gale at goal was the star for the Green, while Snow made the best showing for Massachusetts Agricultural College. The summary:

DARTMOUTH..... M. A. C.
Rothchild, Perry, W..... Lyons
Cody, C..... Snow
Palmer, C..... Dowd, Cohn
Roe, W..... Leavitt
Fiske, Dorney, C..... Crafts
Threshie, P..... Collins
Gale, C..... Delhaut
Score—Dartmouth 1, Massachusetts Agricultural College 0. Goals—Threshie for Dartmouth. Referee—J. H. Bowler. Goal umpires—Victorson and Shomp. Time—Two 20m. periods and two 5m. overtime periods.

GEORGIA DEFEATS
LOUISIANA STATESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ATHENS, Georgia—In a fast, clean game the University of Georgia has defeated Louisiana State University here Wednesday night by a score of 24 to 15. The Georgia quints

HARVARD CLUB
AN EASY WINNERCaptures the Massachusetts Inter-
Club Squash Racquet Honor
From Five Other ClubsMASSACHUSETTS INTERCLUB
SQUASH TENNIS

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard Club	18	2	.900
Union Boat Club	13	7	.650
Boston A. A.	12	8	.600
Tennis & Racquet Club	10	10	.500
Newtown Squash Club	4	16	.200
Cambridge Club	3	17	.150

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—With a record of 18 victories and 2 defeats, the Harvard Club of Boston has won the Massachusetts inter-club squash racquet championship title for 1920, with the Union Boat Club of Boston in second place, with 13 victories and 7 defeats.

Two of the three final-round matches were played Saturday. Harvard Club defeating Cambridge Club 3 to 1, and Union Boat Club winning from the Boston Tennis & Racquet Club by a similar score. The feature of the Harvard-Cambridge match was the defeat of Dr. F. W. Kellogg, the Harvard Club star, by Malcolm Bradlee of the Cambridge Club in five hard-fought games. It was the second time Dr. Kellogg had been defeated this season and his were the only games lost by the Harvard players. The result of the match follows:

Malcolm Bradlee, Cambridge Club, defeated Dr. F. W. Kellogg, Harvard Club, 15-12, 10-15, 15-12, 15-11.
H. V. Greenough, Harvard Club, defeated L. A. Eldridge, Cambridge Club, 15-9, 15-11, 15-11.
F. W. Buxton, Harvard Club, defeated D. McK. Key, Cambridge Club, 15-4, 15-15, 15-11.
G. D. Hayward, Harvard Club, defeated P. E. Jackson, Cambridge Club, 15-12, 15-13, 15-5.

W. E. Russell was the only Boston Tennis & Racquet Club player able to gain a match from the Union Boat Club, and he defeated Bartlett Harwood, the former Harvard varsity oarsman, 3 games to 1. The summary:

C. C. Peabody, Union B. C., defeated Constantine Hutchins, Boston T. & R., 15-10, 15-10, 15-15, 15-15, 15-10.
Mark Wendell, Union B. C., defeated Herbert Shaw, Boston T. & R., 15-14, 15-14, 15-15, 15-12, 15-15.
W. E. Russell, Boston T. & R., defeated Bartlett Harwood, Union B. C., 12-15, 15-12, 15-13, 15-10.
Ralph May, Union B. C., defeated L. W. Morgan, Boston T. & R., 15-11, 15-14, 15-11, 15-5.

Three of the matches in the Boston Athletic Association-Newton Squash Club competition were played Monday, and Boston Athletic Association won them all. The fourth match was played Tuesday and R. C. Bray of Newton defeated Harold Plimpton 3 games to 1. The summary:

T. B. Plimpton, Boston A. A., defeated E. S. Church, Newton S. C., 15-12, 15-12, 15-15, 15-12, 15-13.
W. C. Bowditch, Boston A. A., defeated A. H. McAusland, Newton S. C., 9-15, 15-12, 15-10, 15-7.
F. P. Wendell, Boston A. A., defeated G. H. Fernald Jr., Newton S. C., 15-12, 15-7, 15-13, 15-3.
R. C. Bray, Newton S. C., defeated Harold Plimpton, Boston A. A., 15-6, 10-15, 15-10, 15-16.

DARRAGH SHOOT
THE WINNING GOALSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In a fast hockey game Ottawa noosed out the Canadiens by a score of 4 to 3 on Wednesday night. Ottawa lacked the services of Gerard, whose place on the line was taken by Boucher. Arbour, on the other hand, was missing from the Canadian team.

Play was fast from the beginning, both teams showing up well on back-checking and defense. The first period ended with the score, 1 to 0, for Canadiens. In the second period Canadiens again led the scoring, but Ottawa came back with three in succession and Canadiens found the net again toward the end of the period. The third period was fast and furious, but Darragh scored the only goal and the game ended with Ottawa the victors. The summary:

OTTAWA..... CANADIENS
Darragh, W..... F. W. P.
Nighbor, F..... L. Londe
Broadbent, G..... W. Berlinguette
Boucher, C..... P. Corbeau
Cleghorn, P..... C. Cameron
Benedict, E..... E. Vesina
Score—Ottawa 4, Canadiens 3. Darragh 2, Nighbor, Boucher for Ottawa; Pitre, Couture, Lalonde for Canadiens. Substitutes—Merrill, Denny, Bruce, McKell for Ottawa; Couture, Cleghorn, McNamara for Canadiens. Referee—Lou March. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CHICAGO FIVE WINS
FROM OHIO STATESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—University of Chicago got a step nearer the championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association basketball title by defeating Ohio State University here Wednesday night, 19 to 13. The game was featured by the unusually close guarding of both teams. During the first half only two field goals were shot, both by Chicago, the half ending, 9 to 3, in favor of the Maroons.

In the second half Ohio State outplayed the visitors until just before the end, when, within two points of tying, the Buckeyes' defense broke for the first time during the game and the Maroons added two floor goals to their total. The inability of the Ohio State foul-shooters to convert numerous opportunities at free throws into points was costly.

W. G. Wirthwein '20, who was used as a substitute for Ohio State, featured by his playing in the second half. He dribbled well and shot three of the

four floor goals made by the Buckeyes during the contest. Clarence Vollmer '20, center, and Capt. P. S. Hinkel '20 played excellent basketball for Chicago. Hinkel's guarding, in addition to his work on the floor, was sensational. A. J. Nemecek's guarding for Ohio was also good. The summary:

CHICAGO..... OHIO STATE
Birkhoff, M..... Nemecek, Clark
Curtis, Halliday, R..... Fogle
Vollmer, C..... Szyker
Hinkel, G..... Francis, Paul
Crisler, R..... Greenspun, Wirthwein
Score—University of Chicago 19, Ohio State University 13. Goals from floor—Birkhoff 2, Vollmer 2, Hinkel for Chicago; Wirthwein 3, Fogle for Ohio. Goals from foul—Birkhoff 9 for Chicago; Francis 5 for Ohio State. Referee—F. H. Young. Umpire—Dan Reckinpaugh. Time—Two 20m. periods.

AN EASY VICTORY
FOR MISSISSIPPISpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—Mississippi—The opening basketball game of the home S. I. A. A. schedule was played here on Wednesday night between the Mississippi Agricultural College and Howard College of Birmingham, Alabama. The final score stood 55 to 10 in favor of the Mississippi Aggies. Howard was unable to pass the ball or throw goals with any accuracy. The Aggies tossed the ball into the basket at will, and shortly after the opening of the second half, Coach E. C. Hays put in the entire scrub team. They too outplayed the visitors. Although the entire varsity team of the Aggies played a very consistent game, W. A. Bower '22 and L. H. Hughes '21, were the chief factors in piling up such a high score. The summary:

MISSISSIPPI A. AND M. HOWARD
W. Hughes, Pike, Jr., Alford, Mobley
L. H. Hughes, Bryant, R..... Knight
Clayton, Snowden, C..... O. B. Newman
Vernon, Anderson, I..... Ingram
Bower, Laird, R.....
H. W. D. Newman, Wright
Mississippi A. and M. College 55, Howard College 10. Goals from floor—L. H. Hughes 8, Clayton 4, Bryant 4, Vernon 3, W. L. Hughes 2, Bower for A. and M.; W. D. Newman 2, O. B. Newman, Ingram for Howard. Goals from foul—W. L. Hughes, L. H. Hughes for A. and M.; Ingram 2 for Howard. Referee—C. R. Newman. Umpire—A. and M. College. Time—Two 20m. halves.

GREENOCK CLUB WINS
IN SCOTTISH CUP GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

GREENOCK, Scotland (Thursday)—Greenock Morton defeated St. Johnstone, yesterday, in the second round of the Scottish Association football cup by 5 goals to 3.

PRESIDENT WILSON ACCEPTS
THE HONORARY PRESIDENCY OF THE
AMERICAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The honorary presidency of the American Olympic Committee, which is organizing teams of American athletes to represent the United States in the Olympic games at Antwerp next August, was accepted yesterday by President Woodrow Wilson through Secretary Tumulty. Places as vice-presidents were tendered to a number of other officials by G. T. Kirby, acting president, and F. W. Ruben, secretary of the committee, and Col. P. E. Pierce, president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Federal support for American participation in the Olympic games is being sought by the organization.

ROSS WINS ANOTHER TITLE
ADELAIDE, South Australia (Wednesday)—Norman Ross, of San Francisco, California, won the 100-yard swimming championship of Australia here today, defeating F. E. Beaupaire, the Australian champion. Ross' time was 57 3-5s.

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Youth's Shoes
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possible to sell you these goods at excep-
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Embrace all the quality wear-
ables for men and boys from
hose to hats—as well as
tailored outer garments for
women.

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A. B. SCOTT CAPTURES
TITLE AT DRAUGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—A. B. Scott was the winner of the twenty-seventh tournament for the Scottish draughts championship which took place at Glasgow in January. Baillie Smith, Coatbridge, in declaring the proceedings open, announced that correspondence had passed between the Scottish and English draughts associations and with America on the question of the renewal of the international match which had been in abeyance for upward of 15 years. The proposal had the whole-hearted support of the Scottish Draughts Association, and it was hoped that the match, which would be between 10 players a side, might be arranged to be played in 1921. He appealed to all Scottish draughts players to help the project. Baillie Smith also referred to the fact that an effort was being made to arrange a match between Newall Banks of America, who had challenged the world, and either Robert Stewart, Kelly, Fife, or James Ferrie, Coatbridge, both of whom had been Scottish champions on five occasions.

A. B. Scott, this year's Scottish champion, is a veteran at the game. He has played in all of the contests since it was won by W. Bryden in 1903. He carried off the honor in both 1914 and 1918, defeating James Ferrie in the former year and D. G. McKelvie, the English representative, in the latter. In the semi-finals, he was also runner-up to Ferrie in 1911 and to L. Collingwood in 1917.

In the tournament of this year Scott has played consistently well all through. In the second round he had a notable victory over H. J. Fricker, London, and later disposed of J. Robertson, Glasgow, and R. Scobie of Hamilton. He therefore entered the final a strong favorite to meet Michael Boyle, also a Glasgow player and the holder of the championship in 1915.

Boyle had, like his opponent in the last round, to wage a stern battle to arrive there. He accounted for W. Rodgers, Glasgow, and F. J. Kaiser, the London expert and champion, who is remembered for the great stand he made against Alfred Jordan, the former champion of England in 1910, when he drew with the famous player nine times in 10 games, losing only by the odd. Boyle and Kaiser on the present occasion played 10 games. Boyle won two of them, Kaiser one, and seven were drawn.

The contest between Scott and Boyle in the final was well maintained in the first three games which were drawn. In the fourth and fifth, however, Boyle fell away before the more skillful play of his opponent, losing both and so allowing Scott to secure the Scottish championship for the third time.

LORD LYTON CUP
WON BY MISS EATONBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ST. MURREN, Switzerland—Miss Eaton was the winner this year of the skating competition for the Lord

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is as essential as correct selection
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F. MORRIS IS LEADING
THE FIRST DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Tom Brownell, Manchester City, and J. G. Cook, Chelsea, both reached the 20 mark in the list of first-division goal-scorers, January 17, and with C. Stephenson, Aston Villa, are now eight behind F. Morris, of West Bromwich Albion, who himself increased his total by one. The leaders follow:

Player and Club	Goals
F. Morris, West Bromwich Albion	21
C. Stephenson, Aston Villa	20
J. G. Cook, Chelsea	20
Tom Brownell, Manchester City	20
G. W. Elliott, Middlesbrough	19
W. McLeod, Notts County	18
B. Travers, Sunderland	14
H. A. White, Woolwich Arsenal	14
H. Barnes, Manchester City	14
C. M. Buchan, Sunderland	14
J. E. Kitchen, Sheffield United	13
F. Roberts, Bolton Wanderers	13
W. T. Roberts, Preston North End	13
J. Clennell, Everton	12
W. E. Gault, Everton	11
F. Paganam, Woolwich Arsenal	11
J. Smith, Bolton Wanderers	10

ASTON VILLA BEATS WOOLWICH

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In First Division association football games today Aston Villa beat Woolwich Arsenal 2 goals to 1, and Newcastle beat Everton 3 to 0. Bradford and Bradford City played a goalless draw, and Oldham Athletic drew with Manchester United 1 all. In the Second Division Bury beat West Ham 1 to 0.

HULL CITY WINS IN
SECOND DIVISION GAMESpecial cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

HULL, England (Thursday)—Hull City beat Leicester City by 5 goals to 1 in the Second Division Association Football game today.

—the New Season

SPRING SUGGESTS NEWNESS—and every department in this mammoth store has entered into the spirit of the season—showing the NEW things for Spring.

NEW SUITS NEW SHOES
NEW DRESSES NEW WAISTS
NEW COATS NEW SKIRTS

—Your inspection of the new things here is respectfully requested.

The Mabley and Carew Co.
CINCINNATI'S GREAT STORE. FOUNDED 1877.

The McAlpin Store
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is an event that has become of such importance and significance that it is looked forward to with the keenest interest of housekeepers of Cincinnati and many miles around this City. Its money-saving features are very noteworthy, too.

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High Quality Cleansing & Dyeing
of wearing apparel, house furnishings, and carpets. Expert artisans and modern equipment insure your satisfaction.
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Mail orders given prompt and careful attention. Delivery charges paid.
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French and American adaptations in Exclusive Styles for every season and accessories for every requirement of dress.

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Progressive Department Store
We Give and Redeem Surety Coupons
Cincinnati Headquarters for
Genuine Reed
"MIAMI" BABY CARRIAGES
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Main St. HANKE'S Opp. 12th

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

INDUSTRIAL LIST
OFF FORTY POINTS

Large Part of the Recent Stock Market Rise Wiped Out by Recent Slump—Deflation Is Now Well Under Way

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A year ago, February 10 to be exact, industrial stocks embarked on their greatest bull movement. The rise in prices extended for 213 New York Stock Exchange sessions, and measured 40 1/2 points on the average. But within the last 78 business days the industrial list is down 40 1/2 points. In other words, 63 per cent of the rise has been wiped out in about a third of the time consumed by last year's upswing.

The deflation in Wall Street is in line with the Federal Reserve Board's desire to build up the country's money position so that heavy commercial needs may be attended to. The demoralization in foreign exchange has greatly accelerated the decline. The government is bent on bringing about a decline in commodity prices which, in some instances, have shaded recent high figures.

Huge Inventories

This fastens attention on the huge inventories of industrial corporations which have been stocked up with high-priced raw materials in preparation for the big business expected this year. Recent weakness in leather stocks, for instance, is attributed to the apprehension that the decline in commodity prices will be sustained and will lead to drastic cuts in inventory prices.

The slump in industrial stocks has carried speculative leaders to the lowest levels since last spring. Some issues are lower today than in February a year ago when the bull movement was inaugurated, notably Mexican Petroleum at 16 1/2 and Anaconda at 54 1/2. International Mercantile Marine preferred shows a comparative loss of 14 1/2, but this has been more than offset by the fact that the company paid up 20 per cent in back dividends on that issue during the last year. American Can at 42 1/2 just equalled last February's low.

Progress of Liquidation

The position of prominent industrialists as compared with their after-war assets and prices at the start of the 1919 upswing is given herewith:

	Feb. 1919	Current
American Beet Sugar	65 1/2	101 1/2
American Can	42 1/2	68 1/2
American Locomotive	58 1/2	117 1/2
American Woolen	40 1/2	109 1/2
Anaconda	54 1/2	77 1/2
Atlantic, G. & W. I.	92 1/2	192 1/2
Baldwin Locomotive	65 1/2	106 1/2
Beaumont Steel	53 1/2	107 1/2
Chandler	50 1/2	118 1/2
Central Leather	24 1/2	118 1/2
Cruible Steel	52 1/2	101 1/2
Cuba Cane Sugar	20 1/2	55 1/2
General Motors	124 1/2	406 1/2
Goodrich	57 1/2	92 1/2
Int. Mercantile Marine	21 1/2	67 1/2
Int. Mer. Mar. pfd.	92 1/2	128 1/2
International Paper	33 1/2	82 1/2
Mexican Petroleum	16 1/2	264 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	35 1/2	79 1/2
Republic Iron & Steel	71 1/2	145 1/2
Studebaker	49 1/2	151 1/2
United States Rubber	73 1/2	139 1/2
United States Steel	88 1/2	118 1/2
Utah Copper	63 1/2	97 1/2
Willys-Overland	24 1/2	40 1/2
Worthington Pump	50 1/2	117 1/2
29 Industrials' average	79 1/2	118 1/2

*Price equivalent of present stock.

MORRIS PLAN LOANS
DURING YEAR 1919

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In the year 1919 small lendings by the companies operating the Morris Plan of industrial loans throughout the United States showed an increase of nearly 50 per cent over the previous year. Of the total of about \$52,000,000, nearly one-half was lent by 12 of the 103 banks in the system.

The New York company headed the list, with loans aggregating \$7,252,638. The Detroit company lent more than \$3,000,000, Cleveland almost \$3,000,000, and Chicago nearly \$2,500,000. St. Louis loans aggregated nearly \$2,000,000, and Rhode Island's exceeded \$1,500,000. Buffalo, Richmond, Los Angeles and Boston exceeded \$1,000,000 each. San Francisco and New Haven fell short of that figure. The total for the 12 companies was \$25,532,053—an average of \$2,127,671.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased \$2,266,000; circulation increased \$2,654,000; bullion increased \$2,319,204; other securities increased \$1,387,000; public deposits increased \$3,322,000; other deposits increased \$7,715,600; notes reserve increased \$2,200,000; government securities increased \$7,299,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week was 22.40 per cent compared with 22.50 per cent last week.

SUGAR IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

NEW YORK, New York—United Kingdom home consumption of sugar, including molasses, was 1,649,645 tons in 1919, compared with 1,662,787 tons in 1918 and 1,222,027 tons in 1917, according to statistics compiled by Willlet & Gray. Imports of refined sugar from the United States were 223,747 tons in 1919, compared with 5276 tons in 1918 and 37,620 tons in 1917.

SOUTHERN PIPE LINE

OIL CITY, Pennsylvania—The Southern Pipe Line Company's net earnings for 1919 amounted to 16.8 per cent on \$10,000,000 capital stock, compared with 26.6 per cent in 1918.

WOOLCOMBERS BAR
WORKING OVERTIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England—The worsted trade is again in difficulties because of the refusal of the wool-combing operatives to continue the working of overtime. This means an immediate reduction of the supply of tops, which has never been adequate for the needs of the home trade since labor began to be withdrawn from the army. The scarcity makes it necessary to continue the embargo on exports, though the export merchants would much like to see it removed. A big trade, it is said, could be done with the United States in merino and fine crossbred tops if export was possible, as the discount at which exchange stands makes the price favorable to the American buyer.

The demand for worsted fabrics is still much in excess of the capacity of the machinery, and manufacturers continue to be overwhelmed with orders which they cannot possibly execute in time. Price seems to be no impediment, and whatever happens in the raw materials market, it is clear that cloth must continue dear for a long time to come. At present the rising tendency is still strong, and wholesalers have been struck by the anomaly that in some lines their prices are actually higher than those charged by retailers, who, of course, are selling goods bought some months ago.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, February 12

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—Joseph Alter; United States.	
Bangor, Me.—A. P. Tewkesbury; United States.	
Chicago, Ill.—S. O. Barton of McElwain Chicago Co.; Touraine.	
Chicago, Ill.—J. P. Bittner; Essex.	
Chicago, Ill.—S. S. Brown of W. A. Weltbold Co.; Essex.	
Chicago, Ill.—J. Schmah; Essex.	
Chicago, Ill.—Philip Selzer; Essex.	
Dallas, Texas—L. Zemen; United States.	
Jacksonville, Fla.—M. Baker; United States.	
Kansas City, Mo.—B. F. Ellett of Ellett Shoe Co.; United States.	
Lebanon, Pa.—W. L. Moly; United States.	
New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Sons; Touraine.	
New Haven, Conn.—R. T. Strange of Butler-Tyler Co.; Essex.	
New York City—W. J. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.	
New York City—A. Friedman of B. Friedman Estate; Essex.	
New York City—L. Lavinsky; United States.	
New York City—Henry Lilly of H. Lilly Shoe Co.; Adams.	
Philadelphia, Pa.—George DeCout of DeCout Bros.; United States.	
Rosnoke, Va.—T. B. Griggs of Griggs Paxton Shoe Co.; United States.	
San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Aronson of Street.	
San Francisco, Cal.—G. R. Weeks of William Marvin Co.; Touraine.	
Savannah, Ga.—H. B. Basch; United States.	

LEATHER BUYER

Montreal, Can.—H. Sauve; United States. The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

(Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston)

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag com	145	150
do pfd	80	82
Arlington Mills	150	155
Bates	300	315
Border City	175	180
Brookside Mills	215	220
Charles Mills	240	245
Colman Mfg Co	200	210
Dartmouth Mfg com	200	210
Dwight	1325	1330
Edwards Mfg Co	120	125
Everett	200	210
Parr Alpaca	240	250
Shint Mills	230	240
Hamilton Mfg Co	175	185
do Woolen	120	125
Home Bich & Dye Wks com	30	33
do pfd	87 1/2	90
King Philip Mills	137 1/2	138 1/2
Lancaster Mills	210	215
Lanett Cotton Mills	210	215
Lawrence Mfg Co	180	185
Lincoln	220	225
Lorain Mfg Co	175	180
Manomet Mills	250	255
Mass Cotton Mills	160	165
Merrimack Mfg Co	114	117
Nashua	250	255
Nashua Mfg Co	250	255
Naukumag	240	245
Nonquitt	185	190
Pacific Mills	168	173
Pepperell	210	215
Salmon Falls com	150	155
Sharp Mfg com	160	170
do pfd	112	114
Tremont & Suffolk	275	280
Union Cotton Mfg Co	200	205
U. S. Worsteds pfd	90	93
Wamsutta Mills	200	205
West Point Mfg Co	315	320
York Mfg Co	190	200

MISCELLANEOUS

American Mfg com	170	175
do pfd	90	95
Bigelow-Hart Carpet com	108	112
Chapman Valve pfd	100	105
Draper Corporation	144	147
Hewwood Bros & Wake com	215	220
do pfd	95	98
Hood Rubber pfd	101	102 1/2
Plymouth Cordage	222 1/2	225
Saco-Lowell Shops com	215	225

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT

NEW YORK, New York—The National Cloak & Suit Company, for the year ended December 31, 1919, shows net sales of \$39,449,986, a new record, increasing \$6,837,061, or 17.8 per cent, over 1918. The net earnings, after federal taxes and preferred stock dividends, were \$1,445,858, equal to \$11.20 a share on 129,000 shares of common stock, compared with \$997,961, or \$8.31 a share in 1918.

AJAX RUBBER

NEW YORK, New York—The Ajax Rubber Company reports for the year ended December 31, 1919, a net income, after federal tax, of \$2,201,266, compared with \$1,216,366 in 1918.

ITALIANS BUYING
BRITISH SHIPS

Would Have Been Purchased in United States Had Shipbuilders Not Demanded Cash, According to Italian Commissioner

NEW YORK, New York—In discussing the question of the purchase by Italian shipping interests of ships from American shipbuilding companies, Francesco Quattrone, head of the Italian Commission in the United States, disclosed the fact that British yards have sold to Italians within the last eight months steel cargo freighters representing a tonnage of about 500,000 deadweight, at a price of from 25 to 30 pounds sterling a ton deadweight. The greater part of this tonnage has been delivered, and the remainder will be ready for delivery shortly. "This business," said Mr. Quattrone, "can be considered as a distinct loss to American shipyards, because we wanted to buy American ships, and were making efforts to get them. It was not so much a question of price, although that was a factor. It was a question of terms. The American shipbuilders wanted cash for their ships. Suggestions for financing on a reasonable credit basis were entirely lacking."

The British yards sold these ships to the Italians upon the following terms: 10 per cent cash upon the signing of the contract; 30 per cent upon the delivery of the vessels, and the remaining 60 per cent in equal payments running over a period of five years.

Under Italian Flag

Another advantage to the Italians was the fact that these ships were delivered with an immediate transfer to the Italian flag.

English bankers went from London to Rome to complete the arrangements, the purchase being financed by a joint agreement between British and Italian bankers.

In addition to these ships being ready for immediate or prompt delivery, the Italians have made some contracts with British yards for ships not yet on the ways, upon the same favorable terms.

Mr. Quattrone says there is still an opportunity to sell American-built ships to Italy, though the insistence of American builders on rigid terms and a tendency to a high price for tonnage have already caused much feeling in Italy.

Italians are willing to buy some of the Shipping Board steel ships, but the prices asked by the United States Government are too high. Offers have been made by the Shipping Board to Italy to take over some of the wooden ships, but the Italian Ministry of shipping has not accepted the proposition. Italy has some wooden sailing vessels, but they are built in Italian yards. Italy is also building some steel ships in her own yards.

Losses by Submarines

German and Austrian submarines destroyed over 57 per cent of the Italian merchant marine, sinking 235 steel vessels representing in all 742,335 tons. Italy expects to replace these losses within the next two or three years. Her aim is not merely to build up her marine speedily. She feels that she can carry goods much cheaper in her own ships. Last year less than 28 per cent of her imports went in Italian, 60 per cent was British, leaving only a small percentage representing American ships. A little over 11 per cent went in neutral bottoms.

"One thing is certain," said Mr. Quattrone, "Italy is not going to remain at the mercy of foreign shippers, no matter who they are. Neither is she going to pay prices for ships that will help to pay off the shipping losses of other nations, caused by the war."

"We would like to have the cooperation of the United States in the matter of ships. We would like to see American shipyards build Italian ships. But to render that possible fairness must be shown. If American shipbuilders would show a disposition to meet our desire to cooperate they would be given the preference in all likelihood."

MONTGOMERY WARD

NEW YORK, New York—The annual report of Montgomery Ward & Co. for the year ended December 31, 1919, shows a net profit, after federal taxes, of \$4,194,170, compared with \$4,390,181 in the preceding year. Sales for the year amounted to \$98,336,053, compared with \$76,166,848 in 1918. Net profits for 1919, after expenses and depreciation, were \$5,094,170, compared with \$6,390,181 in the preceding year, and federal taxes totaled \$900,000 in 1919, compared with \$2,000,000 in 1918.

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company for the year ended December 31, 1919, reports sales of \$55,354,363, gross earnings of \$11,422,709, net earnings of \$5,449,739, dividends paid \$2,914,993, surplus \$2,534,736.

SCOVILL MANUFACTURING

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, earned \$2,156,025 net in 1919, equal to \$4.12 a share on \$500,000 stock, compared with \$42.60 in 1918.

LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS

LONDON, England—The offering at the wool auction yesterday amounted to 9300 bales. Prices moved irregularly. Greasy grades were firm, while inferior crossbreds were withdrawn.

SHELL TRANSPORT'S
MARKED PROGRESS

LONDON, England—In 1919 the profits of the Shell Transport & Trading Company amounted to £2,893,692, compared with £2,774,630 in 1918 and £1,141,000 in 1917. Dividends amounting to 35 per cent, free of tax, were paid, and no less than £1,239,032 carried forward.

In addition, a further 8,000,000 £1 ordinary shares were issued in April last, making the total capital £23,000,000, and shareholders were given the opportunity of subscribing for one new share for every two held, at par. This constituted a handsome bonus to the shareholders, as the market price was then around £10 a share. The capital has been frequently increased in this manner, the shareholders each time getting a considerable bonus.

ENGLISH COTTON
TRADE POSITION

Workers' Bonus Question—Hope Placed in Mesopotamia as Likely Growing Area to Offset America's Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—The cotton manufacturers have declined to pay to the weaving and kindred trades a bonus similar to that which the members of the Master Cotton Spinners Federation are paying to all their employees, including the clerical staffs.

The bonus agreed upon by the master spinners consists of £9 for men over 21, £6 to women over 21, £4 10s. to those between 16 and 21, and £3 to those under 16, the various amounts to be paid in three monthly installments. Shortly after this was granted—and it is estimated to cost the spinning employers £1,500,000—the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association agreed to pay a bonus of like amount to its spinning employees, but made no move in regard to those in the weaving section, which in the case of this association are in a very large majority. The operative spinners employed by the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association are engaged by those firms who spin as well as weave—a comparatively small proportion.

Textile Trades Demand

Not content with this state of affairs, the Textile Trades Federation, which embraces all the trade unions in the manufacturing side, applied for the extension of the bonus to its members. The employers' association declined to do, but it offered instead a smaller bonus on the following scale—all work people, male or female, of 18 years of age and over, £4; work people under 18, £2; half timers, £1; the bonus, as in the case of the spinners, to be paid in three installments, the first being in January and others in February and March. The operative leaders described the offer as unsatisfactory, but were powerless to take any action, as under the wages agreement of August last wages are unalterable until April.

In justification of their attitude, the manufacturers point out that while the profits of the spinning trade are high, the position of the manufacturing section is "entirely different." For the first three months of the past half year it cannot be said that the manufacturers have made abnormal profits, and orders have been booked far ahead at low prices to enable stock looms to be kept up. Many manufacturers, state the employers, have only been working on their more profitable orders during the last three months. Moreover, it is argued, the spinners have been doing well for a long time, whereas the manufacturers have only recently begun to work on the more profitable bookings. A bonus of an amount equal to that being paid by the master spinners cannot be expected, because there would be twice as many people employed in a weaving as would be the case in the spinning, and the product of which the shed absorbed.

The manufacturers also make a point of the fact that as the wages agreement does not expire until the end of April, they had not anticipated any change in wages and have made no provision for it when booking orders for cloth.

American Shortage Noted

A sequel to the report of the Lancashire delegates to the World's Cotton Conference on the probable inability of America adequately to supply in future sufficient cotton for Lancashire's needs was the calling of a conference of representatives of all sections of the trade and the Lancashire members of Parliament to discuss the situation. The conference recorded "its sense of the grave danger of the future shortage of American cotton by which the industry is menaced" and urged the government to take steps "without delay to advance, by every means in their power, the growing of cotton within the British Empire."

In the course of the discussion E. F. Stockton, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, proposed that a proportion of the profits now being made in the trade should be applied to the object in view.

Sir William Barton said that only a great and concerted effort by the government, and the persons concerned, could overcome the danger. In Egypt, although the acreage under cotton had increased, the production had hardly gone up at all, and in India the cotton problem was exactly where it stood a quarter of a century ago. Whether the Indian crop went up or down it was not suitable for Lancashire. In Sir William's view the greatest hope lay in Mesopotamia.

RECONSTRUCTION
WORK IN FRANCE

Baldwin Locomotive Works President, Just Returned From Overseas, Is Much Pleased With Progress of the French

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—"France is coming back strong, make no mistake about that," said Samuel M. Vaulain, president of Baldwin Locomotive works, who is back at his desk after a six week's trip to that country.

"I was impressed with the progress of reconstruction," he continued. "I visited the former battlefields in the region of the Aronne, Soissons, and Chateau Thierry. The battle fields are gone and in their place are fields of grain. The people are happy and contented. The progress of a country is reflected on the faces of its people, and the people of France are smiling. Some of the houses are gone, of course, but the shells missed other houses and they have been promptly made habitable. Agriculturally France has already come back. The land is still there and all that we get comes from the land. It is the source of wealth."

Mr. Vaulain was asked about the reports that agriculture would be retarded in France by the abundance of "duds," as it was apprehended that shells would be exploded in tilling the soil.

"If any duds were there they have been hit," he replied. "I saw large piles of unexploded shells arranged in one side. They will be collected in time and taken apart and the shells melted. That is the only use that can be made of them."

Asked concerning the attitude of business men in France toward America, he replied, "It was fine. They are a splendid set of men, alert and intelligent. I was never treated better in my life."

"France is starting to work her industries as well as her farms and vineyards. At night you can see lights in some of the factories and plants. Of course France needs our help. She needs raw materials and some of our manufactured goods. France does not ask for charity. What she needs is for us to sell her goods that she needs and give her time to pay for them."

Asked what effect decline in exchange would have on business here, he said, "I am not a banker and as I am not familiar with the foreign exchange situation I do not discuss it. At the Baldwin Locomotive Works we deal only in dollars. There will be some locomotive business from Europe, although of course they will not buy any more than they have to."

LOWER PRICES FOR
NECESSITIES SOON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A big drop in prices of necessities is only a few weeks away, government officials agree, if the present record low levels of foreign exchange rates continue. England, France, and Italy will be forced quickly, it is predicted, to curtail their purchases in American markets. This means a reduction in the volume of American exports and dumping of goods into American markets. Breadstuffs, meats, and dairy products, now are being shipped abroad at the rate of nearly \$4,000,000 a day, government reports show. Dumped suddenly into the domestic market, such a vast quantity of food would quickly force down prices.

Official opinion is divided, however, as to whether in the long run this curtailment of exports would be beneficial to the United States. Many officials declare that the present foreign exchange situation holds possible disadvantages for the American consumer. A sudden decrease of European purchasing in American markets would have a tendency to close factories and throw workmen out of employment.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago Telephone Company's report for the year ended December 31, 1919, compares with previous year as follows:

	1919	1918
Operating revenue	\$11,796,239	\$22,433,426
Oper exp and taxes	10,221,514	19,163,762
Operating income	1,574,724	3,269,664
Other income	85,245	33,006
Comp acc prov cont	2,421,426	
Int and rentals	1,058,216	1,195,871
Dividends	3,201,000	2,960,000
Balance for surp	\$167,820	\$793,201

*Deficit.

EXCHANGES CLOSED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Yesterday, Lincoln Day, the various stock and cotton exchanges and the Chicago Board of Trade were closed to business.

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PROSPERITY OF
THE SHOE TRADE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The extraordinary degree of prosperity in the shoe industry is attested by the fact that sales of the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis for the three months ended January 31 aggregated \$10,002,235, compared with \$6,551,212 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$3,451,023, or more than 52 per cent.

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Feather Fans—Past and Present

Warm sunshine and fans have always attended on one another in friendly mutual understanding, and where the nations bask in the sun there the home of the fan is also. Egypt, China, Japan, India, Greece, Rome, and later, Spain and Italy were the original fan countries, whence they dispatched these multicolored emigrants to the peoples dwelling under skies so flecked and shadowed with cloud and mist that their real use was lost sight of, and they became merely luxurious adornments.

Legends abound as to their origin. One of the prettiest is the Chinese story, which tells how once during the dim ages at the Feast of Lanterns, the heat becoming oppressive, the beautiful daughter of a mandarin, defying convention, removed her mask and therewith fanned herself; with the result that, always anxious to emulate this young leader of fashion, the rest of the court ladies discarded their masks also, and then bethought them of the fan.

At the moment a wave of popularity has brought ostrich feather fans into the full tide of fashion, and after years of neglect the fan is once again reigning.

And such fans! Mostly two large feathers sewed together as one, rising from a holder, and looking for all the world like mammoth quill pens. Sometimes four or five graduated feathers spring from the holder, and all favor the brightest colors imaginable. Such fans are often kaleidoscopic in their mixture of shaded tints, orange and blue, scarlet and black, or green and purple, all striving for mastery.

These little trifles of some 2 feet long are now being discarded for equally huge folding fans, mostly black or white, black and white, or made to match the much befettered dresses which greet one everywhere. Magnificent affairs these are too, with plumes quite 18 inches to 2 feet long, and "sticks" of finely carved ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, and jade.

So old and so young are fans that when the shop labels advertise the "novelty" of these gigantic specimens, we smile as we remember how good Emperor Tcho Wang, of the Chou Dynasty, B. C. 1052, was gracious enough to accept a gift of two "Tcho Wang" feather fans; how in the fifth century B. C., circular peacock feather ones were much sought after; how the Greeks favored long-handled ones with dyed plumes, nearly identical with their twentieth century counterparts; and how, in the Museo Gregorio in Rome, a collection of fan handles can be seen, with holes pierced through them for the thread or wire which was to keep their feathers in place, when the Roman ladies carried them to the social functions of the day.

England, a trifle behind the times, began playing about with dyed feather fans from the twelfth century onward, and costly items in the dress bills they must have been. In Marston's Satires we are asked the riddle,

How can she keep
A lazle serving man,
And buy a Feather Fan
With Fortie Pound?

However, extravagant ladies were not the only ones to spend money on fans, for from the Aubrey MSS., 1678, we gather that in the reign of Henry VIII the gentlemen had prodigious fans, as seen in old pictures, like that instrument which is used to drive feathers and in it a handle at least half a yard long—with these the daughters were often corrected; and that "Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice, rode the Circuit with such a Fan." Another writer laments that "even your gentlemen carried fans of feather in their hands which in war our ancestors wore upon their heads." Again, in "Quips for an upstart Courtier," 1620, the same refrain continues: "Then our young courtiers strove to exceed one another in virtue and bravery; they rode not with fanned to ward their faces from the wind." And these fans, which so distressed the chroniclers, were most entertainingly like our "novelties" of the present day.

In Elizabeth's reign these same rigid fans with large ostrich and other feathers reached their golden age, and none so perfect have since appeared, and those we are using now seem most praiseworthy economical beside them. From three to twenty or more feathers were set in elaborate handles or holders of carved ivory, gold, or silver, studded with diamonds, rubies, pearls, and every precious stone, a slender chain often attaching them to the then fashionable girdle.

Queen Elizabeth's collection of fans was unique. New Year's Day was her great "harvest" for them. On New Year's Day, 1574, Leicester presented her with a white feather fan, mounted in a gold handle set with emeralds, diamonds, and rubies, while in the New Year, 1585-86, the list of those presented to her include one "Sir Francis Drake gave," a Fanne of flowers white and red, the handle of gold enamelled with a half moone of Mother-of-pearl, within that a halfe moone garnished with sparks of diamonds and a few seede perles on the one side, having her majestie's picture within it, and on the back side a device with a Crowe over it." She carried them everywhere with her, and when visiting Hawsted Hall, dropped her fan in the mud, fortunately only a second best one with a silver handle.

Gradually, after the formation of the East India Company in 1600 and the marriage treaty between Catherine of Braganza and Charles II, which threw open the Indian trade to England, the oriental plumed fan began to supersede the rigid type and the painter's art came into its own; but the feathered variety still always had its devotees. When during the first half of the eighteenth century, fans were in the zenith of their popularity, the huge feathered ones again ap-



A dignified wall decoration

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Shelves in Decoration

Our association with shelves is generally more or less utilitarian, and chiefly concerned with them as the kindly receptacles of household stores. There the industrious and thrifty homemaker, especially if she be fortunate enough to live in the country, is wont to bestow, in a literal sense, the fruits of her labors, from garden and orchard, safely preserved in jar and bottle, to reproduce summer's plenty through winter months; while to those who find themselves cramped into the city flats and tiny dwellings, they have ever been most trusty helps in stretching the available space to its uttermost capacity, handy refuges where the perplexed can bestow boot and shoe, sashpan and housemaid's box, the children's toys, or the book-lover's hoard. For pure decoration, they have been chiefly confined to frieze shelves, Victorian brackets, and rather heavy looking erections over doors; yet in this neglect of them, we are overlooking adjuncts of extreme distinction, both for the showing forth of our much prized "collections," and the introduction of color where, otherwise, it would be lacking.

A few words, to begin with, about frieze shelves. These are generally too narrow, and worse still are often times the dumping ground for the homeless wanderers of the china world, who have refused to "fit in" elsewhere, and who should long ago have been sternly shown the door. To be effective these shelves should generally be quite two or three feet from the ceiling, and be fully six inches broad, so as to take really bold sized jugs or ornaments. One dining-room shelf over a paneled wall displayed a collection of old Stafford China, the uneven line afforded by the huge dogs, the smaller groups and the quite tiny "Night-light Houses," and animals, being very artistic, while the bright crude colors showed up splendidly at that height. Another frieze shelf in a library, having walls of deep blue, was the repository for groups of rare delftware, with empty spaces between, and was faced by a fringe of soft leather, about 12 inches deep, curtains of which, bordered by the same fringe, hung at the windows.

The shelf, about 5½ feet from the floor, is delightful for a study, or small room, and may be placed either from wall to wall or only halfway, faced either by a rim of its own wood, or of carved picture molding, or a narrow strip of old Chinese embroidery, or a band of stiff-looking brocade, or velvet edged with subdued-toned galleon, or it may be left severely alone. Books, kept in place with book-weights, may alternate with a distinctive vase, containing perhaps a lily or a branch, or some treasured possession from Italy or Spain, the whole—if the noble art of "knowing when to stop" is kept well in mind—forming a most valuable contribution to the adornment of the room.

A most dignified wall scheme in a fair-sized room, painted string color, consisted of an old and dark landscape, in a black frame, as the centerpiece, flanked by two gracefully waved shelves nearly four foot, ten inches long, supported on curved end brackets, and painted dull black, with a dim gold line along the front. Upon the shelves were black lacquer chestnut warmers, and small old lacquer trays, while beneath a long dark oak

table gave strength and balance to the scheme. An awkward cottage wall was enabled to glow with deep-toned beauty, by means of two narrow oak shelves, set one over the other, some 18 inches apart, the top shelf being longer, and a shade broader than the lower one, which was consoling for its diminished size by being allowed to display a little old-world blue linen frill along the edge. A two-inch oak board ran under the top shelf, and was equipped at discreet intervals with stout black hooks, upon which hung small "lustre" jugs, and upon the remaining shelf space the owner's little collection of "lustre" introduced a perfect sunset of gleaming golden bronze. The shelf with the edge-trill is a first rate means of introducing color, where a wall needs brightening up. A bathroom charmed all and sundry merely by the presence of a broad shelf, right across the main wall, facing the door. Along this ran a most dashing looking frill of orange linen with a hem of black, and its impudent effect was completed by three jade green vases and a companion bowl, supported by three demure dishes of sober black. The demure beneath was painted black outside, and the whole was set off by walls of pale sun-light paint.

A board fixed to the edge of a shelf, downward like a frill, gives a wonderfully quaint and uncommon touch to an otherwise uninteresting wall, if painted to match the furniture in a "modern" room, or decorated with a bold stencil border. A contrived example consisted of shelves upon a deep gray wall, decorated with most tempting, though distinctly "impressionist" apples of vivid complexion, nestling in equally cheery green leaves, with here and there a touch of russet brown; while a line of the green, just above the lower edge, served to give the needed "finish," which was accentuated by a few jars and bowls of brown and blue. These wooden trills, as we may call them, are successful when their lower edge is boldly serrated, and the broken line thus introduced can be utilized for the introduction of a border design of simple coloring.

For certain rooms the long set of

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Dept. S. 43 Letitia St., Phila., Pa.

shelves give just the break in the wall that is needed and are useful. About 15 inches wide and 30 long is a good proportion for the ordinary room, and either books or china may be placed upon them. The deep window shelf should be a feature of every home, and, if the inconsiderate architect has been remiss in the matter, his neglect may soon be remedied, and a broad shelf be added to the existing narrow one. Here we can rival the country folk in the display of flower-filled jugs, and narrow strips of intense colored material laid along them, with the light toning them up to their full capacity are patches of splendor far too seldom seen in our homes. Where the window happens to be one not frequently opened, enchanting effects result from massing colored glass upon the shelf, for the light shining through enhances their many tinted attraction to the uttermost.

The Charm of Beads

Seldom, one fancies, in all the course of their long history can beads have been more popular than they are at present. They hang in long, many-colored ropes around our necks; they form quaint and delightful little ornaments on our hand bags; in bizarre shapes and strange colorings they drop from the corners of oriental looking lamp shades or weight the ends of diaphanous curtains or covers which, without their steady influence, might be blown aside by any puff of wind. In fact, wherever ingenuity can find place for a bead, there it is to be seen—and the effect, take it for all in all, is delightful.

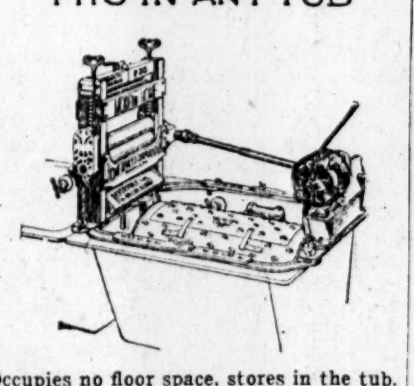
That children delight in beads is a certainty; we can most of us remember the joy with which we used "once upon a time" to sit ourselves solemnly down with a needle and thread and a snower of many-colored little round pierced glass balls "to thread beads" and watched the gayly hued rope getting longer and longer under our hands, and, even when childhood days have been left far behind the charm of beads never seems to fail.

Moreover, beads may be real works of art, such, for instance, as some old Chinese beads covered with carvings. Besides these there are the beads which depend wholly for their effect on their color and luster and these need their companions on either side of them in order to look their best. In this category come the jewel beads, honey-colored amber drops, and corals—all shades from faintest pink to sealing-wax red, deep, vivid emeralds, milky, sherry pearls, violet amethysts, and all the rest.

All the same, our beads do not need to be either hundreds or thousands of years old, of transcendent value, nor the work of master craftsmen in order to give us any amount of pleasure. Wooden beads, simply painted and gilded, may be wholly delightful and herein lies the opportunity for the clever amateur with deft fingers and a good eye for color combinations. Carved beads, painted beads, or even sealing-wax beads made at home may all possess real distinction and they can be fashioned in such a way that they lend themselves to different schemes of ornamentation.

Neither are the Italian glass beads to be despised. Venice is par excellence the home of glass beads, and a Venetian woman worker, it is said, can thread them at the rate of 2,000,000 a day. Without trying to emulate this rate of speed, it is quite amusing to experiment with different combinations of the pretty, glittering things. For instance, big parti-colored beads can be strung at intervals on a rope made of two or three strands of tiny self-colored or gold beads and it is possible, with a little ingenuity, to make long and most effective neck chains to combine with any dress and so complete a color scheme, while the outlay involved is a very small one.

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Occupies no floor space, stores in the tub. A real labor-saving device.

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Home Devices Corporation

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is preferred by many discriminating women. ZEDA is a stemless broom, meaning the coarse fibers or stems are picked out by hand, only the very finest fiber being used. Say ZEDA, not "a broom," when ordering.

LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY
Boston, Mass., Danversport, Iowa, Lincoln, Neb.

Dishes From a Scotch Menu

The canny Scot is fond of good eating and Scotch women are good cooks. Housekeeping with Scotch methods becomes a profession, and high-class cookery an art, and it would be a good idea for American women to get better acquainted with their Scotch cousins and their ways.

Oliver Relish—Cut and fry 6 bread rounds in butter, then spread lightly with anchovy paste. Heat 3 tablespoons of cream and beat in the yolks of 3 fresh eggs, and 3 tablespoons of grated cheese. Add a dash of pepper and stir over the fire until the mixture is smooth and thick. Spread on the toast rounds and sprinkle with chopped fresh olives and dust with paprika. Scotch woodcock is made in the same way only omitting the olives.

Cockaleekie—Dress and truss a good boiling chicken. Put in the pot with a quart of rich stock, enough water to cover, a large onion and a faggot of celery. Prepare 3 bunches of fresh leeks, cutting in inch lengths. Put half of the leeks with the chicken and boil a half hour, then add the rest of the leeks and simmer until the fowl is tender, lift it out and season the soup, remove celery and onion, and boil down until thick. Slice the fowl and lay the slices in the tureen. When the soup is thick pour over the meat. The rack may be added to another soup stock and be used up in that way.

Finnan Haddie Fritters—Haddie is a national favorite and is at its best in Scotland. Select a short thick fish and soak it over night. Put the fish on and simmer gently for 7 minutes, drain, skin, bone, and flake the fish. Add the fish to a good fritter batter and fry in the usual manner. Serve with good drawn butter. Another method is to soak the fish, then warm it so that the skin may be removed, cut in 6 pieces and after dipping each piece in batter fry them. The first way however is more dainty.

Potato and Nut Scallop—Pare, boil and dice 6 potatoes. Add to them 2 ounces of chopped nuts, a heaping tablespoon of grated cheese, a teaspoon of sugar, pepper, salt, and 2 cups of cream sauce. Pour into a buttered baking dish and dot with butter. Bake 15 minutes.

Potato Roll—Boil and mash 4 medium-sized potatoes, adding a generous lump of butter, pepper, salt, 2 beaten eggs and just enough flour to firm for handling. Dust the board lightly with flour and sprinkle it with a few dried bread crumbs, roll the potato ½ inch thick, shaping at the sides with the hand, spread thinly with peanut butter and roll, not too tightly, lay in a buttered pan, pour over a little melted butter seasoned with lemon juice and onion juice, a teaspoon of each, dust with a few grains of sugar and brown lightly in the oven. Lift with a slice so as not to break the roll and serve on a hot dish with a parsley garnish.

Scotch Collops—Take the remains of a cold roast of veal and slice it in medium slices, about 2 inches wide, dust them with pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg, and fry them in a heaping tablespoon of butter. Remove to a hot dish, turn a small cup of water into the pan, add a tablespoon of mushy-room catsup, a teaspoon of anchovy

sauce, a tablespoon of lemon juice and a little grated peel, and a tablespoon of flour, carefully blended in. When thickened and smooth add a little cream and pour over the collops.

Bannocks—Warm 2 cups of sifted flour, add 2 heaping tablespoons of chopped almonds, blanched, 4 of powdered sugar, and 1 of ground anise seed. Blend in a cup of soft butter, knead and roll out ½ inch thick on a board sprinkled with sugar, and cut in oblongs, crinkle fashion, and bake in a slow oven.

Potato and Lemon Custard—Slice and boil 2 potatoes in a gill of milk, then beat with a fork. Add a gill of milk, an ounce of soft butter, a dessert-spoon of sugar, juice and grated rind of a lemon, and the yolk of 1 egg, beat and fold in the white of the egg, pour in buttered baking dish and bake 35 minutes.

Scotch Shortbread—Sift 3 tablespoons each of flour and rice flour together adding ½ cup of soft butter and 4 tablespoons of sugar. Knead and blend well, then roll out 1 inch thick and cut in rounds, pinch a border on the edge, prick with a fork in the centers and place on a buttered pan, far enough apart to allow them to spread, and bake in a moderate oven.

The Care of Gloves

Gloves, being a most expensive accessory, it behooves us to get every bit of possible wear out of each pair. Don't be tempted to buy cheap ones, hoping to stretch the allowance. At the first sign of a hole, stick a piece of adhesive plaster under it. It is advisable to line each finger tip with this from the first. Use a cotton instead of silk thread for mending rips, as it does not cut so readily. One might just as well do it right while she is about it, so first buttonhole the edges of the torn place, then catch together and one will have a professional looking repair. Warning kid gloves before putting them on will prevent many a tear. A little lather should be made in the rinsing water for chamois or doeklin to retain their softness. Alcohol is better than gasoline for cleaning light-colored kid, but the day may be postponed indefinitely by keeping a block of art gum handy for rubbing over the gloves each time they are worn. Torn snaps may be replaced by patching over the hole and sewing on an ordinary dress fastener.

The Double Tunic

An attractive suit of wool velours obtains a double tunic effect by means of the flaring coat and loose tunic on the skirt. The bodice buttons straight up to the turnover collar. Some of the material, plaited and held flat by cords, is used for trimming.

Evening Suppers—

By Mrs. Knox

When you come home from the movies or theatre, a bite to eat before bedtime is usually very welcome. Light, dainty salads or desserts made from Knox Sparkling Gelatine (although it may be only one or two extra individual molds left over from dinner) are most appropriate.

One of my favorite recipes for these evening suppers is an especially light and appetizing cream cheese salad. I make it up first as a luncheon salad in individual molds, serve the greater part for luncheon, and save the rest for an evening supper.

LIGHT CREAM CHEESE SALAD

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1 cupful of cold water
1 cupful of American cheese grated
egg white
1 teaspoonful of salt
1 teaspoonful of paprika
2 small cream cheeses

Soak gelatine in the cold water for five minutes and dissolve over hot water. Mash the cream cheese with a wooden spoon until smooth, add the grated American cheese (cream again), and add the gelatine. Beat the egg white until stiff and carefully fold it into the cheese stiff and. Add the salt and paprika, pour into individual molds which have been first dipped in cold water and chill. Serve with water, cream, parsley, lettuce leaves, and mayonnaise, or plain with salt crackers and tart currant jelly.

It has been my experience that Knox Gelatine, being unadorned, blends not only with cream cheeses, but combines to make delicious salads and meat, fruit and vegetable salads. It is economical too. One box will serve a family of six with four different meat or fish molds, salads or desserts, twenty-four individual servings in all. Ready-prepared packages make only six servings and do for only one meal. That is why Knox Gelatine is so popular. It is so because it goes four times as far as ready-prepared packages.

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If you need any help in preparing more attractive, more economical, desserts and salads for your family, write to me for my recipe books, "Food Economy" and "Dainty Desserts." They are free if you mention your grocer's name. Address:

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MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.
40 Berkeley St., Philadelphia

REORGANIZING MILITIA
FORCES OF CANADASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—An important statement regarding the reorganization of the militia forces of the Dominion was made by Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, G. C. M. G., former commander-in-chief of the Canadian expeditionary force in France and Flanders, in an address to the Returned Soldiers Association of McGill University. In the question of reorganization, said Sir Arthur, the lessons of the war must be considered. First of these was the unpreparedness which caused unnecessary losses in life, time, and money. This must not be allowed to happen again, and efforts should be made to create the maximum of war effort with a minimum of disruption of the economic life. Canada as a nation must be prepared to face with courage and resolution her responsibilities, and should have the ability to defend herself.

In building up the new militia organization, the practice to be followed would be that every unit which had fought in Europe would be perpetuated. He was glad to say there was a cordiality on the part of the old units to give up their names and to allow the substitution as the permanent nomenclature of the unit names under which the Canadians fought in France and Flanders. He was glad to note this disposition in Montreal, and it was a good thing, because the spirit of the Canadian corps meant a great deal to the national life of the country and should be encouraged to prevail. Further, Sir Arthur said, it was the intention to secure a competent staff of war-experienced officers, with an efficient equipment which experience in the war had shown to be needed. After all, all that was needed was a physically strong and patriotic people. To this end, he appealed to McGill University to train men fit to undertake work as officers, through the Canadian Officers Training Corps, to hand on to succeeding generations the torch which had been so splendidly taken up by the McGill men, with 65 officers and 500 other ranks, as well as 1500 graduates who had served at the front.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER
DEEPENING PROPOSALSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—"As already pointed out nine-tenths of the present ocean shipping of the world could pass to the head of the Great Lakes, 2100 miles from the Atlantic seaboard, by deepening the St. Lawrence waterway. The possibilities of such a scheme are tremendous," said M. McClure Scandlers, F.R.G.S., who recently attended the deep waterways convention in the Board of Trade Building, in Winnipeg. "The project has secured enthusiastic support in the United States and eastern Canada and it is hoped that the backing of the west will be gained at this conference," he said.

"What a North American Mediterranean of the Great Lakes would mean to western Canada and the Dominion generally can be better imagined than described. Here is one great thing, it would mean for the western farmer—at the most conservative estimate, he would save five cents a bushel on the freight of grain from the west to Liverpool. To others, the advantages would be likewise very great. To instance some of them, the undertaking would make it possible to harness at least 3,000,000 horsepower for the use of Canadian industries, Canadian railways and Canadian rural radii."

"The selling of that horsepower, even at a very low figure, would take care of the interest on the sinking fund on the entire proposition, and there would be the tolls in addition. As for freight rates, they would undoubtedly be lower. To quote just one authority, the Interstate Commerce Commission has stated that waterway transportation costs only one-tenth of railway transportation. "The deepening of the Welland Canal is already in progress. The portion of the St. Lawrence River that requires to be deepened lies between Lake Ontario and Montreal. The estimated cost of the project is \$100,000,000."

ECONOMY IN CANADA ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In common with all other public men who have recently spoken on the subject of Canada's financial condition, Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, in a speech recently, warned the people of Canada to dispense with luxuries and to initiate a policy of economy and thrift. He also advised his audience, which was a gathering mostly of women, to buy everything they possibly could in Canada. He mentioned that Canada had purchased in the United States the year before the war, silk to the amount of \$9,000,000, whilst during last year the amount sent across the border for the same article was over \$20,000,000. Sir Henry also pointed to tomatoes as another case in point. During the year 1919 Canada purchased from the United States fresh tomatoes to the extent of \$280,000 in excess of the amount of the importation of that produce in 1914.

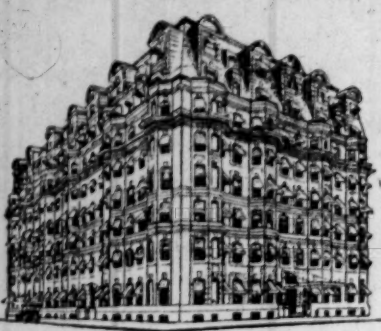
PROBLEM OF EMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—An Employment Managers Association has been formed at Toronto. Its objects are to promote and foster interest in employment and industrial relations problems in Toronto and elsewhere; to discuss problems of employees, including selection, training, management, and working conditions; to encourage closer cooperation between industrial relations executives, and to work with municipal and governmental bodies to bring about closer cooperation concerning employment problems.

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Two persons, \$3.50 a day.
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The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres, and Shopping District. Cars pass the Savoy for all R. R. Stations and Steamboat Landing.



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Corner Suites, 3 Sleeping Rooms, 2 Parlor, 2 Bathrooms, private hall—For 6 persons, \$7 per day.

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The Hotel is especially adapted
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dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager

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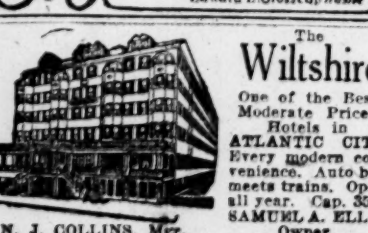
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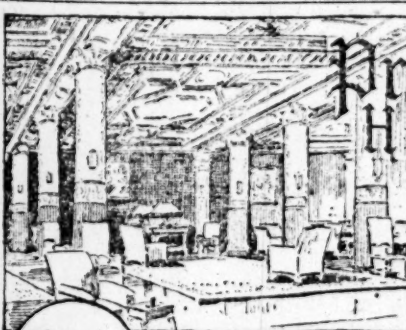
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VIEWS OF ENGLISH WOMAN BARRISTER

Miss Normanton Says There Are Phases of Constitutional Law of Special Interest to Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—As Miss Helena Normanton has become one of the first woman barristers in the United Kingdom, it was therefore with special interest that a representative of The Christian Science Monitor looked forward to interviewing her. It must be confessed, however, that there was also a slight feeling of trepidation lest she should prove somewhat unapproachable and "terribly intellectual." Apprehension vanished as soon as Miss Normanton appeared. Here was no dry, legal scholar, but a woman tolerant and kindly, an avowed optimist, who looks at the world with a very friendly eye, and is not above confessing to a fondness for detective stories.

"I come," Miss Normanton explained, "of a very old legal family. I am a direct descendant of a celebrated Englishwoman, Alice de Montacute, who, in the Middle Ages, presented a famous case concerning the right of women to enter the Privy Council in this country, and won her case."

Interest in Suffrage Movement

"At about the age of 19 I first thought of becoming a barrister. I realized, however, that my ambition could never be realized until women were enfranchised. I therefore took a keen interest in the suffrage movement, and did a great deal of public speaking in connection with it. As soon as the vote was won, I immediately applied for admission as a law student to the Middle Temple. My application was rejected."

"The next step was a difficult one. I looked into all the old documents to try and find a precedent and discovered that the Lord Chancellor had a visiting jurisdiction over the four Inns of Court, and that anyone who has been refused admission has a right of appeal to him. The next thing I did was to draft, very carefully, a request to the Lord Chancellor asking for a right of appeal. The position, therefore, was this: that either the case would have to come to a public trial or something would have to be done."

"My appeal having been lodged, the Benchers, who are the authority to whom the law rests, intimated that while they had no objection personally to my admission the law did not permit it. This decision rested on the old, common law of the country, and while there is no proof that women have never been admitted to the law, there is equally no evidence to show that they ever have been. The Benchers, therefore, declined to admit me until there was a definite law on the subject."

Bill Has Been Passed

"Obviously if the case had come to trial the whole feeling of the country would have been on my side, and the Benchers would have been placed in a very invidious position. So Parliament was asked to take the matter up. A promise had been given by Mr. Lloyd George that, as far as possible, existing inequalities between the sexes would be removed. The point of the admission of women to the law was, therefore, incorporated in the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Bill, which threw open to duly qualified women all civil offices and functions."

Miss Normanton's sponsors are, firstly, Mr. Wells Thatcher, a well-known practitioner in the criminal and divorce courts, whose vast experience has shown him the need for women lawyers. Mr. Thatcher is also a barrister who conducts an unofficial court in the East End of London, where, with conspicuous success, he straightens out many matrimonial tangles that threaten to end disastrously. Her other sponsor is Lord Robert Cecil, who is too well known as a champion of women's rights to need any introduction.

Laws Relating to Women

Miss Normanton is very much interested in constitutional law, and is deeply interested in criminals as such. "I think there is a great deal in this direction," she said, "that will specially interest women lawyers. I do not mean in any good-goddy manner, but in the human aspect that will specially appeal to women. In English law there are a great many instances in which the law discriminates most unfairly as between men and women. Subjects in which I think women will take particular interest are the guardianship of children, matrimonial laws, inheritance of money in cases of intestacy, and in cases where the woman's nationality is affected by marriage. Also," Miss Normanton added, "I think the illegitimacy laws in this country are very harsh and cruel."

As to Miss Normanton's qualifications for her chosen profession, she has a wide knowledge of history, in which she took a London degree with first-class honors, coming out above all the men of her class. She also has a French degree of the University of Dijon, where she acquitted herself with such distinction that she came out higher than any of the other foreigners. While studying at Dijon, Miss Normanton seriously thought of changing her nationality in order to practice at the French bar. She decided, however, that even if it meant waiting for years, she would rather devote herself to opening the way for women at the English bar. And, although she had to wait about 10 or 12 years, she does not regret it.

Asked to Stand for Parliament

During these years she has done a great deal of lecturing work, both in England and Scotland. At Glasgow she lectured to post-graduate students on methods of teaching history, and she also supervised the teaching of history in the Glasgow High School.

for Girls. At present she is editor of India, a weekly paper published in London.

Miss Normanton has frequently been asked to stand for Parliament, but so far has not consented, not because she does not think it would be a good thing to have a woman lawyer in the House, but because she considers her work lies in trying to open the legal profession in England to women. "A pioneer," said Miss Normanton, smiling, "cannot afford to scatter her fire too much. It is extraordinary to think," she added, "that, while women were rigidly excluded from the legal profession, for many years it has been possible for men of a different race to study at the English Bar. Lord Sinha, who was recently raised to the peerage, being a notable example."

Miss Normanton has received several invitations to lecture in the United States, and if enough calls for lectures come to warrant her taking the journey, there is nothing she would like better than to have the opportunity of putting the case of English women before American women.

COOPERATORS ASK FURTHER CAPITAL

Bonds for £5,000,000 Issued to Aid British Development Plans During Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—The dominant note of the divisional meetings of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, held in various parts of the country recently, which are a prelude to the quarterly meeting, was one of optimism for the future. The discussion centered chiefly round the proposed new issue of development bonds to the value of £5,000,000, which the directors have decided to offer to co-operators and the general public alike. The proposal met with the general approval of the delegates, although some cast doubts on the wisdom of inviting subscriptions from the general public.

In reply to these doubts it was pointed out that there were many people who, while not actually members of the cooperative movement, were very much in sympathy with its aims, and who would doubtless be glad of the opportunity of so investing their money, and that in fact inquiries along these lines had already been made by such people. At any rate everybody was convinced that money was needed if the movement was going to do useful work in the coming era of reconstruction, "and money in large quantities," said Mr. Hayhurst, a director, speaking at the Lancashire divisional meeting, held at the Cooperative Wholesale Society's headquarters, Ballroom Street, Manchester.

The Cooperative Wholesale Society, he said, held £3,000,000 worth of trade stocks in 1913, £9,000,000 worth in 1918, and £14,000,000 in 1919. The trade of the society had increased from £31,000,000 in 1913 to £90,000,000 in 1919, and the turnover of the Cooperative Wholesale Society's bank was about £10,000,000 a week. The share capital stood at £4,000,000, a totally inadequate sum in view of the work ahead, and he hoped the retail societies would do their best to make the loan a success. During the next 20 years the movement could find use for £44,000,000, let alone £4,000,000. There should be no difficulty, he said, in raising £5,000,000, which worked out at £1 per member of the movement.

Replying to the newspaper attacks which had been made on the movement generally, and on the Cooperative Wholesale Society's Bank in particular, for rendering assistance to the members of the National Union of Railwaymen during the railway strike of last year, and to the ironmolders in their present fight, Mr. Hayhurst said, that it was "a prevarication of fact" to say that cooperative funds could be used on every occasion when there was a strike, and he could say without fear of contradiction that not a penny piece could be got from the Cooperative Wholesale Society by any individual or organization without security. It was not a political institution and never would be.

Another subject for discussion was the question of government food control. On this point the movement is not entirely agreed; the Carlisle congress having voted for the continuance of control, while the directors and the officials of the business side of the movement who have to do the buying and selling, are strongly of the opinion that decontrol would help both the movement and trade generally.

REVOLUTION IN THE BRITISH GLASS TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It is officially announced that British Glass Industries Limited have acquired 76 per cent of the ordinary share capital in United Glass Bottle Manufacturers Limited, and have made an offer to the holders in that company to purchase the balance of the ordinary share capital. United Glass Bottle Manufacturers Limited own the entire share capital of a large number of companies which, in addition to other glass products, now produce over 150,000,000 bottles per annum and will be gradually increasing their production so that by the end of 1920 it should reach 250,000,000 bottles per annum. Sir Francis Towle, a director of the Commercial Bank of London, and British Glass Industries Limited, said that the fusion of interests had taken place not with a view in any sense of raising prices but with the view ultimately of being able to lower prices by reducing the management and overhead charges; there was also the object of enabling a newly resuscitated industry to compete with foreign imports, which would no doubt be a very serious matter when the countries settled down.

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"It is going to give employment," he declared, "to thousands of British citizens who could not be employed before owing to there being no industry of the kind in the country. The glass industry is passing through a very remarkable phase—it is changing from a handicraft to a mechanical manufacture, and just as machinery has revolutionized every other trade, undoubtedly machinery will revolutionize the glass trade."

Sir Francis added that he regarded this matter from a purely national standpoint, and to him there was no doubt that with the necessary support of the country, this trade could be made one of the leading industries of the land.

BRITISH RAILWAYMEN SEEK LIVING WAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—C. Harris, a member of the executive committee of the National Union of Railwaymen, addressed a meeting of shareholders in the Holborn Hall, recently. He said that on the shareholders rested the responsibility for much that was happening in the railway world today. Ever since railways had been in existence, he declared, a few directors and a few officials had been allowed to mismanage the railways, to the detriment of the shareholders and the employees. Shareholders had not taken a sufficient interest in the conditions existing on the railways. The men were determined that that sort of thing had to stop.

The railwaymen, Mr. Harris said, had been paid scandalously low wages. They were asking nothing that was unfair—merely the policy of extending to all grades that which the government had granted to a few grades. He urged shareholders to do all in their power to try and effect a peaceful settlement and to bring about a fair measure of payment for every man employed on the railways. Miss T. Wilson, who presided, said that 427 shareholders had signed a statement that in their opinion a living wage for workmen should come before large dividends to the shareholders.

NEW CANADIAN FARM ORGANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
NELSON, British Columbia.—As the result of an organizing tour of the Kootenay, by J. N. Humphries of Malakwa, third vice-president of the United Farmers of British Columbia, the majority of the ranching sections of both east and west Kootenay have formed locals of the new association, which is being constituted on lines similar to the powerful organizations of the United Farmers on the prairie and in eastern Canada.

The objects of the new organization, as stated by Mr. Humphries, are frankly political, affiliation with the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which is the federal governing body of the United Farmers, being the cardinal plan in the platform, and though the Kootenay is not predominantly a ranching country, the ranching sections, at all events, welcome the projection of the British Columbia farmer into politics. Cooperative buying and selling are also suggested as future activities of the new body, and a system of exchange of market information is being outlined.

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EDUCATIONAL

A ONE-ROOM SCHOOL CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The conference on rural schools, for which educators will gather from all over the United States at Cedar Falls, Iowa, on February 17, 18, 19, 20, is not to concentrate upon the consolidation idea, as was first implied in announcements of the meeting.

"While we shall argue at this conference for rural school consolidation where consolidation is practicable," said J. L. McBrien, federal director of rural school extension, "we shall not forget the one-teacher rural school where consolidation is impracticable."

"There are about 210,000 one-room schools in the United States. It is asserted by some who have made a careful study of this question that probably two-thirds of these schools, that is, 140,000, can and should be consolidated on a 10-year nation-wide campaign if a sufficient amount of financial aid were provided therefor."

"This would leave 70,000 of these schools beyond the realm of practicable consolidation. It is also declared by some who have made a careful study of the question that it is possible to eliminate 20,000 of the 70,000 schools by uniting two or more of these weaker schools in various parts of the country into a stronger one-teacher school than now exists in many places."

"This would leave us 50,000 one-teacher rural schools. These schools must not be neglected. They must not be boycotted. They must be made the best schools that it is possible for money and qualified teachers to make them. Place the best qualified teachers in the whole public school system in these schools if you are going to place the best qualified teachers anywhere; for here is where the herculean task lies. It is not the place for amateur adventurers or juvenile pretenders. Wherever the nation and the state permit a man to go with his family in an honest effort to earn an honest living, it is the duty of the nation and the state to follow that family and to provide the children thereof with adequate school privileges. This is not done now in at least 100,000 rural schools of the United States."

Rural High Schools

"The rural high school in connection with and independent of consolidation will be one of the big questions at the Cedar Falls conference. The township and community high school movement in Illinois, the county agricultural high schools of Mississippi and Wisconsin, the farm life schools of North Carolina and the associated farm life schools of Minnesota, the consolidated high schools of Colorado, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Indiana, Iowa, North Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Kentucky, Florida, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Washington and other states, and the centralized high schools of Ohio are among the types of rural high schools to be given consideration at Cedar Falls."

"We shall attack the problems of the rural school at this conference in the main through the committee plan. For example, take the problem of consolidation. We now have six committees with five to fifteen members on each committee working on the problems of consolidation as follows:

"The advantages and disadvantages of the various units of taxation and administration as related to rural school consolidation.

"The problem of transportation and good roads as related to rural school consolidation.

"What course of study should be and should do for consolidated rural schools."

"The preparation of teachers for consolidated rural schools."

"Teachers' salaries in consolidated rural schools."

"The need of more money in the consolidation of rural schools."

Iowa a Leader

"Iowa is probably doing more in the consolidation of rural schools right now than any other state. This gives an opportunity to study the problem as it is being solved there."

"Gov. W. L. Harding of Iowa is planning to be present at the conference from its opening to its closing session. Gov. S. K. McKelvie of Nebraska has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the conference. Several other governors are expected to attend to take part on the program."

"A large number of leaders in rural education and country-life work from all parts of the country have already made plans to attend the conference. The dates for this conference have been fixed so as to permit the delegates from the southwest, the northwest, the central west, and the west to attend this meeting on their way to the meeting of the department of superintendents at Cleveland the week following. Among those who have accepted a place on the program at Cedar Falls are:

"Josephine Corlies Preston, president of the National Education Association and state superintendent of public instruction, Olympia, Washington; Mary C. C. Bradford, state superintendent of public instruction, Denver, Colorado; Will C. Wood, state superintendent of public instruction, Sacramento, California; J. Howard Wagner, state superintendent of public instruction, Santa Fe, New Mexico; Anna Webb Blanton, state superintendent of public instruction, Austin, Texas; Prof. J. C. Muerman, director rural education, State Teachers College, Greeley, Colorado; W. H. Clemmons, state superintendent of public instruction, Lincoln, Nebraska; Albert H. Williams, state superintendent of public instruction, Nashville, Tennessee; L. N. Hines, state superintendent of public instruction, Indianapolis, Indiana; Samuel A. Baker, state super-

intendent of public instruction, Jefferson City, Missouri; Lee L. Driver, director, bureau of rural education, state department of education, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Miss Charl O. Williams, secretary, department of superintendence of the National Education Association, and county superintendent of schools, Memphis, Tennessee; Mrs. Sue Clenton Weaver, former director, rural education, state normal and industrial college, Millledgeville, Georgia; G. F. Scott, member board of education, consolidated school, Aurelia, Iowa; Miss Jessie L. Burrall, chief of school service, National Geographic Society, Washington, District of Columbia; Katharine A. Morton, state superintendent of public instruction, Cheyenne, Wyoming; E. C. Brooks, state superintendent of public instruction, Raleigh, North Carolina; President John F. Sims, State Normal School, Wisconsin; Prof. J. Virgil Chapman, state supervisor of rural schools, Frankfort, Kentucky; President John R. Kirk, State Teachers College, Kirksville, Missouri; President Willis C. Johnson, State Agricultural College, Brookings, South Dakota; Dr. A. E. Winship, editor, School Journal, Boston, Massachusetts; Prof. Burr F. Jones, state rural school agent, state department of education, Boston, Massachusetts; R. P. Crawford, associate editor, Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Nebraska; President J. G. Crabbe, State Teachers College, Greeley, Colorado.

The conference will take place at the Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, Iowa. The federal bureau is cooperating with the Iowa State Department of Education in conducting the conference.

THE CONTINUATION SCHOOL IN NEW JERSEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, New Jersey.—Continuation schools for minors between 14 and 16 years who are engaged in industry will be opened in New Jersey after July 1 next, according to a letter issued by Dr. David B. Corson, State Commissioner of Education, to all boards of education in this State. The continuation law requires that every school district having 20 or more legally employed minors between 14 and 16 shall establish a continuation school, says the letter. "The only exception to this provision is in the case of certain districts where such schools are maintained by a county board for vocational education. In districts having only 20 or 25 children coming under the provisions of the law, the term 'continuation school' will mean a class rather than a distinct school."

"The purpose of the school is to provide a practical type of education for those who have left the elementary schools and have gone to work. It is the business of such a school to carry forward and conserve the elementary education received in the lower grades. Unless we do this, the investment made in their education will be in a considerable measure lost. The final aim is to make good citizens and efficient workers of the young people who go out to man the industries of the State."

The Child's Right

"The expenditure for continuation schools is more than justified, since minors in industry have as much right to an education as have high school pupils, and to deprive them of it is discrimination. The wealth which these children create is enough not only to defray this cost but for the education of every child in the high schools of New Jersey. The better training which will inevitably result will be efficient justification for this expense."

The commissioner advocates that the organization of these combination schools be separate from the ordinary schools, with its own building and corps of teachers. "These pupils cannot be put into classes with other pupils," he says. "The continuation school is not an evening school. It must be continued during the working hours. Instruction must be largely individual."

"Schools having an enrollment of 400 or more will require the services of a director to give his full time to organization and supervision. One-half of his salary will be paid from federal funds based on the salaries of approvable teachers. Teachers of academic subjects, shop subjects, home economics, drawing, commercial work, will be needed, but only the larger schools will require all these. In the smaller schools a properly qualified teacher from the regular classes can at first be utilized on part time, where this is necessary, although even in the smaller schools this is not a desirable practice."

Effect of the Program

"The following persons will be affected by the provisions of the continuation school law: (1) All children between the ages of 14 and 16 to whom age and schooling certificates have been or shall hereafter be granted. Such children must attend the continuation school six hours a week for at least 36 weeks. (2) Employers of the above, who must sign an agreement to permit such children to attend and who must notify the issuing officer when such children leave his employ. (3) Parents, guardians or persons in parental authority, who must cause such children to attend. (4) School authorities, who must provide continuation schools for such children, and attendance officers, who shall enforce attendance. (5) County superintendents, who apportion teachers' quotas and notify school authorities of the transfer of pupils from one district to another. (6) The State Board of Education and the Commissioner of Education, who must see that the law is enforced, and approve the location, organization, course of study, certification of teachers, etc., for these schools."

UNIVERSITY INQUIRY IN MELBOURNE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The council of the Melbourne University has obtained interesting statistics based upon returns furnished by 1356 students. These returns were obtained as the result of an inquiry instituted to ascertain the extent to which the university was availed of by various sections of the community.

The Melbourne University Council issued a schedule of questions to the students, pointing out at the same time that it had no right to demand the personal facts which would enable it to ascertain the extent to which higher education was available to the children of different classes of money earners, but stating that it placed great reliance on the public spirit of the university scholars. Seventy per cent of the students responded to the appeal, with the result that a probably unique collection of personal statistics has been obtained.

Many Earning Own Fees

The inquiry sought to ascertain the ways in which students were meeting the costs of university education in so far as fees, books, and incidental expenses were concerned. It was shown that 21.7 per cent of the students answering were dependent upon their own earnings for all fees and 8.9 per cent for a portion of the fees, a total of 30.6 per cent. Only 3.3 per cent of the students possessed private means sufficient for all university fees. Scholarships, exhibitions, and bursaries, were not included under the head of earnings, though the number of students paying university fees wholly or in part from these sources represented 15.4 per cent.

About one student in every six was receiving assistance, as a returned soldier, from the Commonwealth Repatriation Department. The department pays half fees and the university remits the other half.

In one table is given a summary of the trades, professions or callings of those people who are supporting students at the Melbourne University, with 781 students represented by this inquiry. The greatest number, 82, stands to the credit of shopkeepers and shop employees; next come the 58 supported by medical and surgical practitioners. Teachers represent 50 students, and widows send 48. Other interesting figures are the following: Civil servants (other than railway officials) support 46, merchants 43, clerks 42, farmers and orchardists 37, lawyers 34, agents and auctioneers 32, clergymen 31, engineers 27, business managers and directors 26, bankers 25, gentlemen of independent means 22, squatters and graziers 22.

Supporters' Small Income

A successful attempt was made to ascertain the approximate income of those persons supporting students at the university, and it was found that the incomes of nearly 61 per cent of such supporters were under £500 per annum, while 12 per cent had less than £200 per annum.

The question of board and lodging is an even more serious one than the question of fees in connection with university education, and special interest attaches to figures showing how students are meeting these costs.

Of a total of 1555 students, this total being reached by including some students more than once under different heads, only 26 had private incomes sufficient wholly to meet the cost of board and lodging; 325 depended wholly or in part on earnings; 173 defrayed the cost wholly or in part by scholarships, etc.; 934 were wholly or partly dependent upon parents; 81 depended in part or in whole on the assistance allowance of the Repatriation Department, and seven on military pensions, loans, etc.

Replies to questions put in order to ascertain the preliminary training of students showed that 863 out of 1356, or nearly 64 per cent received their elementary education wholly or in part under the Education Department. The analysis of the secondary school list showed the growing importance of the state secondary schools as feeders to the university. The total number wholly or partly educated in such secondary schools being 362, or rather more than one in four.

"It is impossible to say how many of these students would have reached the university without the assistance of the State," says the statement of the Melbourne University Council, "but no one can reasonably deny the conclusion that the development of secondary education by the State has decidedly increased the obligations of the university. New state high schools and higher elementary schools are being opened at the rate of six per annum."

The number of students in residence in the affiliated colleges is about one-ninth of the total. A considerable proportion depend upon scholarships or allowances from denominational churches for the payment of college fees.

EDUCATION NOTES

Prof. Frederick Keeble, F.R.S., Sc.D., formerly director of the Royal Horticultural Society's Garden, Wisley, and afterward associated with the government food production department, has succeeded Professor Vines in the Sherardian chair of botany at Oxford. The original foundation was due to William Sherard some two centuries ago. From boyhood Sherard showed himself a zealous botanist, and after becoming a fellow of St. John's College traveled far and wide in pursuit of his favorite study as well as of business. As the result of some successful commercial ventures, he made a large fortune with which he

helped less prosperous botanists. His college at last became restive at Sherard's prolonged absences and declared his fellowship vacant. Nevertheless he made a considerable bequest to St. John's. James Sherard, famed for his garden and rare plants at Eltham, carried out his brother's scheme of an Oxford botanical endowment. Attached to the Sherardian professorship is now a fellowship of Magdalen College.

Did the notion of Christmas lectures for boys and girls originate with Faraday, or can they be traced back to some earlier benefactor of children, not necessarily a physicist or other natural scientist? Perhaps "Notes and Queries" would supply the answer to this question. At any rate the custom has spread from the Royal Institution to the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Colonial Institute, and doubtless to other learned bodies in London. It has invaded the provinces also; thus Prof. A. J. Grant has been telling "The Story of Venice" to young people at Leeds, and Prof. D'Arcy Thompson started a course during the holidays in Edinburgh with a lecture on "Jelly Fishes." Amazing was the latter's anecdote of a sea anemone that was kept as a pet in a tumbler of salt water, and eventually became so attached to its chronicler in "The Scotsman." But, after all, the lectures at the Royal Institution founded 94 years ago still bear the palm from all competitors, and Prof. W. H. Bragg, the Quain professor of physics at London University, proved himself a not unworthy successor of Faraday and Tyndall. "The World of Sound" was an inviting subject not only to juveniles, but to adults also, especially the two lectures on the "Sounds of the Sea" and the "Sounds of War." Who would willingly listen to an account of how aeroplanes and submarines were located by sound-catching instruments, illustrated as such Royal Institution lectures always are by a series of admirable experiments of a not too technical character?

At Harvard University the course known as English 18, "The Form of Public Address," will be given during the second half year by Prof. H. B. Huntington of Brown University. William Emerson, who was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1895, has been chosen to take charge of the architectural department at the institute. After finishing his courses at Tech, Mr. Emerson studied in New York and Paris, then began the practice of his profession in New York City. He is a member of the educational committee of the American Institute of Architects. In 1917 he went to France where he served for 20 months as director of the bureau of construction, for the American Red Cross.

"The New Irish Drama," is the title of the latest bulletin issued by the University of South Carolina, the first of a series of study programs being prepared by the university for the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs. This bulletin was prepared by Dr. George Armstrong Wauchop, head of the department of English at the university. Topics considered in the program are: Literary Renaissance in Ireland, William Butler Yeats, Lady Gregory, John Millington Synge, Lord Dunsany, and 30 other Irish playwrights.

A new monthly, The Tech Engineering News, published by undergraduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has begun publication. The new publication will not confine its articles to the engineering field, one of its purposes being to keep its readers acquainted with technical advances in other professions. Another purpose of the magazine will be to give information as to the workings of the new Tech plan of offering cooperation to industries in special fields of expert advice and research.

Cornell University has begun a campaign for a \$10,000,000 endowment fund to increase the salaries of the faculty. Friends of Cornell are paying for a series of newspaper advertisements in which the public is being informed of the university's achievements and financial needs. Frank S. Washburn, chairman of the Cornell endowment committee, says that "The campaign which we have planned for Cornell is distinctly public relations advertising. A university is a vast public service corporation in the very best sense of the word. It is a producer of producers. To bring this fact to the attention not only of Cornell men, but in a greater degree to the general public, which is so largely benefited by the work of the university, is not only a distinctly proper function of display advertising, but is also an economic expenditure of funds."

Dr. Bertha H. Putnam, associate professor of history at Mt. Holyoke College, has returned from England, where she has been engaged in research work for the greater part of the last year. Dr. Putnam was granted a year's leave of absence last February as the holder for the second time of the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Fellowship. The fellowship is given by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae for the benefit of professors at Mt. Holyoke, which is seeking an endowment of \$3,000,000 to increase salaries. Dr. Putnam spent part of her time working in the library of the Harvard Law School. Last May she sailed for England, where she searched libraries, museums, and public record offices for material to be used in the preparation of a book on social and legal history.

At Columbia University, New York City, announcement is made of a long program of special courses in spoken languages, to be given during the 11 weeks ending May 1, under the general supervision of Prof. John Dineley

Prince of the Columbia department of spoken languages, in the department of extension teaching. The subjects include Dutch, Portuguese, Arabic, Armenian, Chinese, Danish-Norwegian, French, Hungarian, Icelandic, Irish, Ruman, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Spanish, and Turkish.

In order to meet the demands of college students and educational institutions caused by increased interest in Italian language and literature in the United States, the University of Chicago Press has announced a new series of books, "The University of Chicago Series." Prof. E. H. Wilkins will edit the series, which will consist of a grammar, a reader, and annotated editions of popular Italian plays and novels.

Alfred Noyes, English poet and scholar, will return to the United States this spring, to deliver a course of lectures in English literature at Princeton University, according to an announcement made by President Hibben of Princeton University. Professor Noyes was elected to a professorship in modern literature by the board of trustees of Princeton University in 1914. Since his election, however, he has devoted almost his entire time to war work, serving the British Government in various capacities. In addition to his lecture course, which will be open to the public, Professor Noyes also will conduct classes at Princeton in verse composition. Henry van Dyke, since resigning his post as Minister to the Netherlands, also has returned to professorial work at Princeton, and delivered his first series of lectures in English literature last term. During the war, Dr. van Dyke was a chaplain in the United States Navy with the rank of lieutenant-commander.

Dr. William T. Sedgwick, senior professor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and head of the institute department of biology, has been chosen as the first American savant to go to Great Britain under a new exchange professorship which has been instituted as a result of the visit of the United States in 1918 of the British Educational Mission. Dr. Sedgwick is to sail for England early in April, and take up his duties at the Universities of Cambridge and Leeds.

PAY OF TEACHERS IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—According to the monthly Labor review of the United States Department of Labor, the average yearly salary of school teachers in the United States is \$630. The review reads as follows:

While no one would deny to any worker his right to a generous living wage, a comparison of the salaries paid teachers, who are expected to give at least six years to preparation for their profession beyond the intermediate grades and much additional study from year to year, with the wages of workers who need make little or no preparation for their work, furnishes an interesting study and food for serious thought.

According to the estimates of the United States Commissioner of Education, teachers' salaries increased from \$543.31 in 1915 to \$630.64 in 1918, a gain of about 16 per cent, making their average monthly salary about \$53. As this is the latest estimate available, comparison of this estimate with the wages of other workers will be based largely upon statistics for that year.

In the recommendations of the Railroad Wage Commission for wage increases in sixteen of the lowest paid branches of the service only two, "messengers and attendants" and "section men," were to receive less than \$700 a year and they were rated at \$56.17 and \$57.68 per month, respectively. In the estimates for these branches of the service, which included crossing flagmen, yard employees, men in construction gangs, and on work trains, etc., actual increases in wages during 1918 were not taken into account. An intensive study of the statistics obtained from a typical New York draft board reveals the fact that elementary teachers in New York City—where teachers' salaries are relatively very high—receive practically the same wage as butchers, chauffeurs, clerks, waiters, etc., almost none of whom require any special preparation for their work.

The author of the report on teachers' salaries and salary schedules shows that according to the union scale wages operative in 1918 in a geographical district in which Cleveland and Chicago were selected as representative industrial cities, head bakers received \$363 more per year than the elementary teachers of the same district, blacksmiths \$890 more and machinists \$1138 more. He pertinently suggests that it is worth more to mold dough for bread than to mold boys and girls into citizens, to hammer hot iron than to hammer ideals and to construct machines than to build character.

Though the 16 per cent increase in teachers' salaries between 1914-15 and 1918 is, of course, entirely inadequate to meet the advance in the cost of living, it is nevertheless encouraging as indicative of an awakening public sentiment in a matter of vital importance to the future welfare of the country. With 5,500,000 persons in the United States over 10 years of age who can neither read nor write, and an Americanization problem of startling proportions awaiting solution, the nation cannot afford to have 50,000 vacancies in the teaching profession. It must in some manner rescue its schools.

Some of the cities have made an effort during 1918-19 to meet the situation by granting increases of from \$5 to \$10 a month to flat increases of several hundred dollars per year, and a number of the states also have

made increases through recent state legislation. Among them Virginia increased its appropriation for teachers' salaries by \$300,000 to aid the rural schools in matters of salary and length of school term. Texas appropriated \$2,000,000 for 1919-20 and an equal amount for 1920-21 to provide better salaries and longer terms in its rural schools, and provided equal pay for men and women. The minimum salary for high school teachers in South Carolina was increased from \$55 to \$75 per month, a gain of about 36 per cent. Oregon placed its minimum monthly salary for any public school teacher at \$75. In Indiana the salaries of four classes of teachers have been increased from 25 to 30 per cent, according to class. College graduates in Iowa now receive a minimum salary of \$100 per month, and graduates of a two years' normal, \$80. The New York law, the most important salary law passed recently, provides that "all cities in the State of the first and second class shall pay minimum salaries of \$800 for elementary teachers, and shall provide at least eight annual increments." Kentucky has established a \$50 minimum salary for first-class rural schools. Legislation dealing with teachers' salaries is also pending in Massachusetts, Georgia, Connecticut and Illinois.

Only one or two of the states reporting had enacted any legislation looking toward the relief of the rural schools, which have the greatest need of financial help. There is, however, a distinct realization of this need and a growing appreciation of the fact that until the rural schools are able to compete successfully with those in larger towns and cities they must continue to attract only such teachers as are either poorly trained or merely seeking experience of a temporary character.

HISTORY TEACHERS DISCUSS CURRICULA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Oregon.—Required and elective courses in history for the high schools in the United States, involving several new courses, were outlined by the committee on education for citizenship in the schools at the meeting held recently in Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Joseph Schafer, head of the department of history in the University of Oregon, who is chairman of the committee, has just returned here with the complete report of the committee.

"The committee decided that in the history courses special attention should be given to the elements of history, criticism, and the laws of evidence, on the one hand, and on the other, the development of the habit of interested inquiry and reading," said Dr. Schafer in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "To this end, definite place should be made for the study of current events through the systematic use of magazines and newspapers. Here especially the rules of criticism for good faith and accuracy should be applied. One of the ends to be sought in the study of the social sciences as a whole is a justified faith in the principles of American democracy."

Minimum Requirement

Two courses in history were chosen as the minimum requirement for graduation: A course in modern world history (except America), beginning approximately at the middle of the seventeenth century and extending to the present; and a course in American history, treated topically, covering mainly the period from 1789 to the present, with special emphasis on the period since the civil war.

"This selection differs from the usual requirements, in which ancient history and the history of the United States are the standard courses for the minimum work," Dr. Schafer explained. "The difficulty with the old system is that the student missed the study of modern European and world history and so was informed only on the ancient world and the United States. It is felt that the new requirements will give a better basis for understanding world affairs."

Six courses are suggested for elective in history: The ancient world to about 800 A.D.; a survey of ancient and medieval history to approximately the middle of the seventeenth century; the history of England and the British Empire; a course involving an intensive study of local, state, or regional history, or of some particular period or movement in the history of the Americas; a similar course involving an intensive study of some particular period or movement in European history; and an intensive study of the recent history of the Far East.

Local History Teaching

"The courses in this list of particular interest," said Dr. Schafer, "are those on the Far Eastern question, and the study of local, state or regional history, or of some particular period. The teaching of regional history is very much desired at this time, so that students may have an idea of districts in which they live."

In addition to the two courses as minimum requirements, the committee recommends as additional required courses, where practical, a course in industrial organization and civics in the first year of the high school and a course for the senior year in the problems of American democracy. It is planned that this course should include some of the fundamentals of economics, political science, and sociology, stated in elementary terms, but should consist mainly of the study of concrete present-day problems illustrating these fundamentals.

The committee confined its report at this meeting to the consideration of courses for the high schools. Courses in history for the first eight grades and for the junior high school will be given later in the final report.

ADULT EDUCATION IN WALES

Activities of Various Agencies

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—One of the most significant tendencies in all British universities at the present time is the growth of their interest in the liberal education of the non-university adult. That interest is not, of course, confined solely to the university, though it is, perhaps, fair to say that it could not have attained its present strength without the help of the universities, or without the unceasing propaganda of the Workers Educational Association which has always worked in close cooperation with the universities.

Many other organizations have played their part in stimulating demand for adult education, and some of them have created special facilities for meeting the demands for which it has given rise. The Y. M. C. A., for example, after its recent experience as a center of educational effort among the troops abroad, is now preparing to put into operation as part of its normal civil work a comprehensive scheme of adult education. The churches are taking part in the same movement. The local education authorities, especially in view of the responsibilities devolved upon them under the new education act, have begun to provide non-vocational evening classes on a much larger scale than before. And the organized Labor movement itself, partially through the cooperative societies but especially through some of the more advanced trade unions, has not only established Ruskin College in Oxford and the Labor College in London, but from those institutions it is providing a staff of tutors for groups of students of all kinds in the main industrial areas of the country.

A Vigorous Movement

In all these activities Wales is taking part. Within its borders every one of the organizations named above is vigorously at work, a fact which, though it signifies a wholesome alacrity of interest in this important work, indicates also a danger of the dissipation of resources and of effort. But most of the bodies concerned feel themselves to be addressing in some way a special constituency, and so long as the amount of work which remains to be done vastly exceeds that which it is planned to accomplish, there is perhaps no great harm in the existence of several agencies which are willing to do it.

One of the most energetic and interesting of these agencies is the Labor College. The college in London is supported by contributions from the National Union of Railwaymen and the South Wales Miners Federation. Its function is to train propagandist teachers of industrial history, economics, and all subjects working from the point of view of the working class. It makes no pretense at objectivity or impartiality of treatment; indeed, it regards these desiderata of thoroughgoing method as either quite impossible of attainment or mere devices of those who share the point of view of the possessing classes to conceal their own assumptions and prejudices.

A Labor College

The main subject of study is Marxian economics; and if one remembers the general character of the Labor movement in South Wales, it is not surprising that the teachers who are sent into the district from the central college find audiences and circles of students ready to hand. There is already a large number of classes conducted in South Wales under the auspices of the Labor College; and the work is being pressed forward with great energy and enthusiasm.

Some of the local education authorities have made experimental appointments of teachers of economics and history for adult evening classes, and as the authorities are not hampered in the same way as other institutions by lack of funds, it seems probable that they will extend the range of their work.

The churches in Wales have recently been summoned by a distinguished Welshman, Sir Henry Jones, to organize themselves for the purpose of providing educational facilities, especially for the large number of dwellers in rural Wales who are remote from the college and industrial centers, and who therefore are the last to share in the activities of the university and of the Labor movement. Welsh religious life has been profoundly affected by that characteristic institution, the Sunday school. The Sunday school of each church or chapel is attended by pupils of all ages, and from its tradition of careful preparation and free discussion, it has long served as a center, not only of religious, but of general educational work.

Sir Henry suggests that the different schools in each town and village should establish a joint organization for the purpose of pursuing studies of a more systematic kind than is possible in their separate weekly meetings. Classes so formed could be assisted by the university or other agencies to find suitable tutors and secure the necessary books and equipment; so that, by this means, rural as well as industrial Wales could be covered by a network of classes, providing for the satisfaction of the needs of every serious group of students. Sir Henry's proposals have been well received, and a new organization, the Welsh Union for Adult Education, has been formed to carry them into effect.

"Play Days in Rural Schools" is the title of a new pamphlet by C. J. Gaiplin and Eleanor Weisman that is now being distributed by the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. The pamphlet contains detailed instructions for playing many lively community games.

THE HOME FORUM

To Australia

Six hearths are circled round our shores, and round
The six hearths group a common race.
Though leagues divide, the one light
On their face;
The same old songs and stories rise;
The sound
Of kindred voices and the dear
Old English tongue make music; and
Men move
From hearth to hearth with little fear
Of aught save open arms and love.

To keep these hearth-fires red, to keep
The door
Of each house wide—that is our part:
Surely 'tis noble! Surely heart to
heart,
God's love upon us and one goal
before,
Is something worth; something to win
Our hearts to effort; something it were
good
To garner soon; and something
'twould be sin
To cast aside in wanton mood.

My countrymen, hats off! with heart
and will
Thank God that you are free, and then
Arise and don your nationhood like
men,
And manlike face the world for good
or ill.
Peace be to you, and in the tide
Of years' great plenty till time's course
be run:
Six plowmen in the same field side by
side,
But, if need be, six swords as one.

—Roderick Quinn.

"Little Billee" in Paris

It was a fine, sunny, showery day
in April.

The big studio window was open at
the top, and let in a pleasant breeze
from the northwest. Things were be-
ginning to look ship-shape at last.
The big piano, a semi-grand by
Broadwood, lay, freshly tuned, along
the eastern wall; on the wall oppo-
site was a panoply of foils, masks,
and boxing-gloves.

A trapeze, a knotted rope, and two
parallel cords, supporting each a ring,
depended from a huge beam in the
ceiling. The walls were of the usual
dull red, relieved by plaster casts of
arms and legs and hands and feet;
and Daniel's mask, and Michael An-
gelo's alto-relievo of Leda and the
swan, and a centaur and a Lapith
from the Elgin Marbles—on none of
these had the dust as yet had time to
settle.

Along the walls, at a good height,
ran a broad shelf, on which were
other casts in plaster, terra-cotta,
imitation bronze: a little Theseus,
a little Venus of Milo, a little Disco-
bulus; . . . a lion and a boar by
Barye; . . . a horse's head from the
pediment of the Parthenon; and the
bust of Clytie, with her beautiful low
brow, her sweet, wan gaze. . . . On

the floor, which had been stained and
waxed at considerable cost, lay two
cheetah-skins, and a large Persian
praying-rug. . . .

Two other windows of the usual
French size and pattern, with shut-
ters to them and heavy curtains of
baize, opened east and west, to let in
dawn or sunset, as the case might be,
or haply keep them out. And there
were alcoves, recesses, irregularities,
odd little nooks and corners, to be
filled up as time wore on with endless
personal knickknacks, bibelots, pri-
vate properties and acquisitions—
things that make a place genial, home-
like, and good to remember, and sweet
to muse upon in after years. . . .

Kneeling on the divan, with his
elbow on the window sill, was "Little
Billee." . . . He had pulled down the
green baize blind, and was looking
over the roofs and chimney pots of
Paris and all about with all his eyes,
munching the while. . . . He also
gazed at the busy place below—the
Place St. Anatole des Arts—at the old
houses opposite, some of which were
being pulled down, no doubt lest they
should fall of their own sweet will.
In the gaps between he would see dis-
colored, old, cracked, dingy walls, with
mysterious windows and rusty iron
balconies of great antiquity. . . . A
little to the right rose the gray towers
of Notre Dame de Paris into the
checked April sky. Indeed, the top
of nearly all Paris lay before him
with a little stretch of imagination
on his part; and he gazed with a sense
of novelty, an interest and a pleasure
for which he could not have found any
expression in mere language.

Paris! Paris! Paris!!!
The very name had always been
one to conjure with, whether he
thought of it as a mere sound on the
lips and in the ear, or as a magical
written or printed word for the eye.
And here was the thing itself at last,
and he, he himself, ipssissimus, in the
very heart of it, to live there and
learn there as long as he liked, and
make himself the great artist he
longed to be.—George du Maurier.

A Dinner With Leslie Stephen

"The first time I saw Stephen was,
I believe, early in the spring of 1875,"
says Edmund Gosse. "I began to
write for the Cornhill in 1874, about
the same time as R. L. Stevenson did.
In an early letter I remember that
Stephen, replying to a question of
mine, answered, 'R. L. S. is not the
Real Leslie Stephen, as some of my
friends insist, but a young [writer]
whom Colvin has discovered.' Mean-
while, 'being down at Edinburgh,'
Leslie Stephen, in his well-known
black velvet jacket, called on R. L. S.
But I had never seen him, when, on
the occasion, I recall, Stevenson and
I were invited to dine with him. We
anticipated—I cannot imagine why—
a large collection of literary notabil-
ities, and, in our eagerness, we were
hanging about outside the house,
some time before we could present
ourselves. But we were the only
guests. Leslie Stephen sat at one end
of the table, his wife at the other, Miss
Annie Thackeray opposite to us two
lads. I shall always remember the
surprise Leslie Stephen's appearance
gave me; the long, thin, bright-red
beard, radiating in a fan-shape; the
wrinkled forehead; the curious flat-
ness of the top of the head, accentu-
ated by the fullness of the auburn hair
on either side; the long cold
hands. . . . The dinner was extremely
quiet. Scarcely a word fell from either
of the Stephens, and we two . . . its,
although chatterboxes engrained, were

subdued to silence by shyness. Only
Miss Thackeray, in her hospitable
goodness, did her best to talk for us
all, and in the twilight—for the room
and table were meagerly illuminated
by two or three candles—her voice
was heard, holding a sort of dialogue
with itself."

"It is characteristic, perhaps, of the
impression which he always produced,
that this almost unbroken silence of
our host—who for a considerable part
of the time lay far back in his chair,
motionless, with his beard on his
bosom—though it greatly disconcerted,
did not offend or wound either of us
at all. There was something so genu-
ine about Leslie Stephen, something
essentially so kind and good, that,
although it was disappointing not to
be talked to, it was not humiliating.
We (R. L. S. and I) were taken in,
I recollect, halfway through the meal,
with a terrible simultaneous tempta-
tion to giggle, which we withstood;
and then for the rest of the evening
we waited patiently for the heavenly
spark to fall. But it only fell upon
kind Miss Thackeray."—From "Life
and Letters of Leslie Stephen," by
Frederick William Maitland.

Romney Marsh

As I went down to Dymchurch Wall,
I heard the South sing over the land;
I saw the yellow sunlight fall
On knolls where Norman churches
stand.

And ringing shrilly, taut and lithe,
Within the wind a core of sound,
The wire from Romney town to Hythe
Alone its airy journey wound. . . .

Masts in the offing waved their tops;
The swaying waves pealed on the
shore;
The saffron beach, all diamond drops
And beads of surge, prolonged the
roar.

As I came up from Dymchurch Wall,
I saw above the Down's low crest
The crimson brands of sunset fall,
Flicker and fade from out the west.

Night sank: like flakes of silver fire
The stars in one great shower came
down;
Shrill blew the wind; and shrill the
wire
Rang out from Hythe to Romney
town.

The darkly shining salt sea drops
Streamed as the waves crashed on
the shore;
The beach, with all its organ stops
Peeling again, prolonged the roar.

—John Davidson.

In the Mountains on the Tibetan Marches

Soon you have emerged from the
darkness of the little gorge round the
corner, where the stream bubbles,
palely gleaming in the gloom (with
strayed spires of the celestial poppy
flaring azure in its shingles, and the
citron primrose crowded as its English
cousin, in the dank grottoes and silty
moss-grown hollows of the cliff), to
where, beyond, a grove of tall junipers
disembles the back-bed amid sedgy
brakes, with Pardon's primula stand-
ing tall in the coarse tangle. But now
you climb out of these comforts onto
the arduous ascent of the fell, bump
over huge bump of the vast rib con-
ducting you at last to the screw-
coulours, and so in due course to the
broken arete, which forms a double
row of teeth, with a grassy glade of
shelter in between. The afternoon

showed us the lie of the land, and
some of its inmates, and likely direc-
tions for the morrow. Toward sun-
down we returned to the gite, and
were soon at rest beneath the enor-
mous silence of the alpine night, with
a great silly-faced moon sailing white
across the velvety vault of sapphire,
and flooding the folded darkness of the
woodlands in a ghostly haze of pow-
dered silver so beautiful that surely
Alice's dormouse could no more have
slept under it than I did.

Betimes we rose and made our way
up toward the ridge in a dawn with-
out a cloud. We did not go up through
the ghyll by the gite, having already
scanned the slopes here converging
between the second and the third of
the peaks. We now struck round, so
as to attack the mountain between
the first and the second peak. Up
along a sedgy glen we proceeded, and
at its head had a long pull up a wall
of rhododendron forest so steep that
we had to tug and haul ourselves up
the mossy drops by the long ropes
and loops of the trailing boughs, with
occasional delicious intervals of pause,
in some sun-dappled interval of the
darkness, to gaze out over the widen-
ing radiant world below. And so at
length we came to the top, the crest
of a buttress flying off from the moun-
tain in a succession of dwindling
pinnacles and crags, with firs and
junipers clinging to their crazinesses
in compositions as fantastic as you
may see among the islands of Matsu-
shima or the ancient masterpieces of
Chinese art.—From "On the Eaves of
the World," by Reginald Farrer.

This Country Is Arcadia

The third day after, in the time that
the morning did strow roses and vio-
lets in the heavenly floor against the
cunning of the sunne, the nighting-
ales . . . made them put off their
sleep; and, rising from under a tree,
which that night had bin their pavil-
ion, they went on their journey, which
by-and-by welcomed Musidorus' eies,
wearyed with the wasted soil of
Laconia, with delightful prospects.
There were hills which garnished
their proud heights with stately trees;
humble vallies whose base estate
seemed comforted with the refresh-
ment of silver rivers; meadows enam-
elled with all sorts of eye-pleasing
flowers; thickets, which being lined
with most pleasant shade, were wit-
nessed so to by the cheerful disposi-
tion of many well-tuned birds; each
pasture stored with sheep, feeding
with sober securitie, while the prettie
lambs, with bleating oratorie, craved
the dammes comfort; here a shep-
heard's boy piping . . . ; there a young
shepherdess knitting, and withall
singing; and it seemed that her voice
comforted her hands to worke, and
her hands kept time to her voice
music. As for the houses of the
country, for many houses came under
their eye, they were all scattered,
no two being one by the other, and yet
not so far off that it barred mutual
succor; a show, as it were, of an
accompanable solitariness, and of a
civil wilderness. . . .

But this country where now you
set your foot is Arcadia. . . . This
country being thus decked with
peace, and the child of peace, good
husbandry, these houses you see so
scattered are of men, as we too are,
that live upon the commodity of their
sheep, and therefore, in the division
of the Arcadian estate, are termed
shepherds; a happy people wanting
little, because they desire not much.—
Sir Philip Sidney, in "Arcadia."

And It's a Cheerful Tree

The Temagami River, flowing out of
Lake Temagami, together with its
parent lake, is merely one of scores
unnumbered in northwestern Ontario,
great and little, which, for all the
graphic confidence of map draftsmen,
are mostly cartographically unplace-
able where they should be. Anywhere
just east of Lake Huron and Georgian
Bay, west of the Ottawa River, and
north to the great divide of the Lau-
rentian Mountains, lake and stream
are so inextricably interlaced in such
topographic fantasy that it is as if,
said Mackinaw Joe, a woodsman of
Temagami, "after everything else was
done, the Maker of it all had slammed
a dipperful of water at the map and
called it a day's work." Here the
beaver yet builds his dam, and on some
sedgy low lake headland, dark against
the redly lowering sundown, to whose
glow the still water deeply flames, a
high-shouldered bulk of broad-antlered
pride, the bull moose stands and calls
the cow.

Except for little lake meadows here
and there, this lake country of north-
western Ontario is thickly forested
with aspen, poplar, birch, spruce, and
jackpine. The canoe birch and the
poplar in its kinds are of course ubiq-
uitous. The poplar, which associates
most notably in mind with the canoe
birch, is the balsam poplar or taca-
mah. Its fragrant wax, indifferently
with pine pitch or spruce gum, was
used by the canoe builder of the elder
day—for that matter is yet to seal the
seams, laps and crevices of his bark-
hulled craft that "floated on the water
like a yellow leaf in autumn, like a
yellow water lily."

Lake Temagami itself is an example
of geographic much in little. Not
above thirty-five miles long in the
shortest straight-lined route, with a
couple of kinks in it, that may be made
from southeast to northwest, it has a
coast line of five hundred miles, and
within its bound something like four-
teen hundred islands. This makes it
a canoeing and camping ground of in-
exhaustible variety.

On the Temagami River, most fre-
quent among the poplars that clothe
its banks is the aspen, the quaking asp
of colloquial terminology—not always
recognized as also a poplar, which it
is—Populus tremuloides. "A right
pretty tree, that," remarked Mackinaw
Joe, contemplating a grove of them.
"See them furry little pink-topped cat-
kins in spring, most before the ice
has fairly broke up in the river, like
little rolls of gray silk. And when the
leaves begin to open out they're like
fairy flannel. They don't get green
till they're full grown, and before they
come to that they're kinder rosy and
kinder pale brown green—I ain't got
just the right word for it—awful like
healthy young folks. And there ain't
any prettier leaf, shiny green and
sorter yellow; and when the frost has
kissed 'em, they make you think the
red sun himself has camped right
down there in the woods. And you see
them pale trunks and branches on a
sunny morning: how they take the
sun and kinder light up the dark of
the woods behind 'em—almost like a
birch. . . . Though of course they ain't
anything near so light as a birch."

"And it's a cheerful tree. If there's
any wind, so near none at all you
think it's dead still, it'll find it, and
all its leaves'll go to ripples. It'll
ripple anyway. It's like a light-
hearted gal—always a-tinkling. . . .
And if you listen, you can hear it
laughing. Yep; laughing like that
little stream over yonder."

Consciousness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO ONE disputes the fact that con-
sciousness is that mental state
in which the individual recognizes his
own existence, and in an extended
sense, his surroundings. The disagree-
ment begins when the attempt is made
to locate consciousness and to insist
that the awareness that one lives,
thinks, and feels relies for its evidence
upon the material senses. The whole
mortal consciousness itself rebels
against the assertion of Christian Sci-
ence that consciousness does not de-
pend upon matter either for its habi-
tation or for the expression of its
operations; that consciousness is not
both good and bad, but that it is good
only, and that there is but one infinite,
divine consciousness. "All conscious-
ness," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 24 of
"Unity of Good," "is Mind; and Mind
is God—an infinite, and not a finite
consciousness. This consciousness is
reflected in individual consciousness,
or man, whose source is infinite Mind.
There is no really finite mind, no finite
consciousness." The unity of good
rests upon this fundamental truth that
infinite divine consciousness has no
faculty by which to cognize evil; and
spiritual man's immortality is the re-
sult of his deriving the only conscious-
ness of which he is possessed from
divine Mind. This constitutes man's
inseparability from God. It was his
understanding of this truth which in-
spired Jesus' scientific declaration
concerning God and man, "I and my
Father are one."

Jesus knew the universal belief in a
material consciousness which was ca-
pable of evil, as well as of a human
sense of good, and he knew that this
belief constituted the whole of mortal
existence. He knew that this false
consciousness imitates, but never rep-
resents or mingles with, divine con-
sciousness, and that the outward mani-
festations of its operations were self-
illusory as the subjective state itself.
Therefore, he said to Nicodemus, "That
which is born of the flesh is flesh; and
that which is born of the Spirit is
spirit." The expression of conscious-
ness must necessarily be like con-
sciousness, that is, thought or idea.
Supposititious material consciousness
expresses itself in material idea or
mortal thought; and that is just what
matter is. That which is born of the
flesh is flesh, for the reason that it is
the expression of material conscious-
ness. It is the exact opposite of spiri-
tual being, because material con-
sciousness or the "carnal mind," to
use Paul's phrase, "is enmity against
God."

This shows why it is that salvation
is so wholly a process in conscious-
ness, and why there must be included
within that process the destruction of
sickness and death, as well as of sin,
because they equally inhere in the
belief that consciousness is material
and that it expresses itself materially.
"That matter is substantial or has life
and sensation," Mrs. Eddy writes on
page 278 of "Science and Health with
Key to the Scriptures," "is one of the
false beliefs of mortals, and exists
only in a supposititious mortal con-
sciousness. Hence, as we approach
Spirit and Truth, we lose the con-
sciousness of matter." What mortals
define as consciousness is not true
consciousness; it is simply a false
awareness of the effects of a belief
that something exists apart from God.

A supposed material consciousness
has no recognition of real individual
existence, because spiritual existence
is the experience of spiritual con-
sciousness and is self-recognized by
spiritual, not by material faculties.
This false consciousness must, there-
fore, disappear before the individual
can recognize his true selfhood, as it
exists in the reality of being. "Except
a man be born again," Jesus said, "he
cannot see the kingdom of God." Em-
ergence from the false mortal con-
sciousness into the true consciousness
of harmonious being is not, in human
experience, accomplished in a moment,
though it may begin at any moment.
The destruction of the whole of mortal
consciousness involves the complete
understanding of the Science of Mind.
For that reason it is easier for the
human being to begin to destroy one
by one, the effects of false conscious-
ness, as manifested in sin and disease,
than it is for him at once entirely to
destroy the source of those manifesta-
tions.

The knowledge of the truth about
consciousness is the only means of
destroying mortal ignorance of con-
sciousness, or the spurious mortal
consciousness; so a man comes out of
his false sense of existence and be-
holds his true individuality as an idea
of divine Mind only as his knowledge
of God as the only consciousness in-
creases. "Mortals are not like immor-
tals," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 295 of
"Science and Health," "created in God's
own image; but infinite Spirit, being
all, mortal consciousness will at last
yield to the scientific fact and dis-
appear, and the real sense of being,
perfect and forever intact, will
appear."

Since it is through the material
senses, the adjuncts or faculties of
mortal consciousness, that matter and
evil are recognized, these senses must
be destroyed; but a man cannot de-
stroy physical sense and its evidence
in any specific instance, and much less
in its entirety, if, in his endeavor to
overcome, he in any way acknowledges
the reality of sense evidence. He must
deny materiality utterly; and this he
does by knowing Truth, by the opera-
tion, that is to say, of spiritual sense,
which is the instrument of spiritual
consciousness. Because his realization
of spiritual consciousness vacillates,
however, he is for a time obliged,
paradoxical as it may seem, to take

cognizance of material sense in order
to know its nothingness. He must
actively engage in the endeavor to
separate the false from the true by
recognizing evil clearly enough to
deny its reality, until, finally, he
reaches the state of spiritual con-
sciousness which possesses no sense
with which to recognize materiality.
As material sense begins to lose its
domination in thought, evil and matter
naturally begin to lose their seeming
reality, for there is less and less wit-
ness to them in the consciousness in
which spiritual sense is more and
more functioning to perceive the real.

Napoleon's Great Love of Reading

He had always been a great reader,
though he declared that in his public
life he only read what was of direct
use for his purposes. When he was a
scholar at Brienne the frequency of
his demands for books was the vor-
ment of the college librarian. When
he was a lieutenant in garrison at
Valence he read ravenously and indis-
criminately everything he could lay
his hands on. "When I was a lieuten-
ant of artillery," he said before the
collected princes at Erfurt, "I was
for three years in garrison at Valence.
I spent that time in reading and re-
reading the library there." Later, he
read of his tearing along to join his
armies, his coach full of books and
pamphlets which would be flung out
of the window when he had run
through them. When he traveled with
Josephine, all the newest books were
put into the carriage for her to read
to him.

And though he declared that his
reading was purely practical, he
always had a traveling library of gen-
eral literature, with which he took
great pains. He had planned a port-
able collection of three thousand
choice volumes which should be
printed for him. But when he found
it would take six years, and a quarter
of a million sterling to complete, he
wisely abandoned the project. Even
to Waterloo he was accompanied by
a traveling library of eight hundred
volumes in six cases—the Bible,
Homer, Ossian, Bossuet, and all the
seventy volumes of Voltaire. Three
days after his final abdication we find
him writing for a library from Mal-
maison, books on America, . . . books
on himself and his campaigns, a col-
lection of the "Moniteur," the best dic-
tionaries and encyclopedias. . . . He
devoured them—history, philosophy,
strategy, and memoirs. Of these last
alone he read seventy-two volumes in
twelve months.—From "Napoleon: The
Last Phase," by Lord Rosebery.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, FEB. 13, 1920

EDITORIALS

A President and a Precedent

THE UNITED STATES fought the Civil War for the purpose of preventing the withdrawal of the South from the Union. On the basis of self-determination within a nation the South was entirely justified in the desire to withdraw. Yet today no citizen of the northern states would admit, for one moment, that the action of the South was justified, and that the determination of Lincoln to preserve the Union intact was consequently indefensible. Probably Mr. Wilson had some such idea in his mind when, in laying down the theory of self-determination for consideration, by the Peace Council, in Paris, he excepted efforts to disrupt the nations without the Central Alliance: as for the Central Alliance, in the very nature of the circumstances, it could not be excepted. France, for instance, was determined to recover Alsace-Lorraine, whilst it was futile to suppose that the Czechs or the Jugo-Slavs could be retained within the Austrian Empire. If, therefore, any province of the allied countries desired to change its state, it was obvious that it would have to approach the League of Nations, after that body had been set up, to see if it could effect anything in this way.

The case of Ireland was, consequently, clearly excepted from the purview of the Peace Conference in Paris, as a purely private concern of the United Kingdom. If any other view had been taken, every dissatisfied area of any country could at once have demanded separation, and nations at peace with the country concerned would have been justified in fomenting rebellion in their neighbor's country. An admission of any such condition would, of course, have condemned the action of the North with reference to the South, and would have justified any nation in interfering in the numerous Indian wars within the United States. It is somewhat remarkable, therefore, that officials of various states composing the United States should have welcomed Mr. de Valera as the President of the Irish Republic. The action means, of course, that the United States is laying up for itself immense trouble in the future. If ever any part of the great Republic and its territories should be moved to appeal against its decisions to another country, a precedent has been established to which the government in Washington cannot possibly object, any more than to the appeal being made and being received with the utmost cordiality and effusiveness.

Every human being who knows anything at all of history knows that the British government of Ireland in the past was far from desirable. But that person knows equally well that some such criticism can be made of every other great country which has ever existed, not excepting the United States. Other countries with their homogeneous populations recognize this quite clearly, and except in actual moments of conflict, as when, in the great war, Germany took advantage of the Irish question, are careful to remember it. Germany, for instance, had more than one Ireland on her own hands, as had Austria and Turkey. But Germany was at war, asserting, with a recklessness never asserted before, that in war everything was admissible; in peace Germany would never have made such an admission, because it would have been fatal to her own territorial integrity.

In the United States this homogeneity does not exist. The Germans in the United States, when the war broke out, acted distinctly as Germans; and, in the same way, the Irish in the United States are today acting as Irishmen. The United States is at peace with the United Kingdom. The goodwill of the British Commonwealth is not entirely an unessential to the United States. Yet, contrary to international law and comity, the Irish of the United States are acting, in the case of Ireland, as if the real interests of the United States demanded disturbed relations with its ally in the great war, with all the far-reaching consequences attaching to such a condition. And not only are the Irish themselves acting in this way, but political leaders are being betrayed, for political reasons, into countenancing such action.

This is something approaching the action of France in the War of Independence. The French Monarchy, itself ruling one of the most down-trodden proletariats on the continent, sided, for purely political reasons, with the revolting American colonists. It was sufficiently shortsighted not to see that the reasons for the freeing of the colonists applied with fifty times as great force to the freeing of its own peasantry. What followed was inevitable. Lafayette went back to France to become a leader of revolution in France; then to find he could not stem the current of that revolution; and himself to become a fugitive and a prisoner in the hands of France's enemies. What the gentlemen, who are publicly acknowledging Mr. de Valera today as the President of the Irish Republic, are doing, is something in the nature of a feeble reflection of the government of Louis XVI, for they are giving any body of people who at any time consider themselves oppressed in the United States, a legitimate source of appeal to any other country outside the United States. If, for instance, the Japanese of Hawaii should proclaim that island a republic, and should proceed to Japan to announce it, the Government of the United States would have no recourse whatever in Tokyo against such action, after the precedent established in the case of Mr. de Valera.

So long as the people of a country confine themselves to expressions of personal sympathy for another nation, they are traveling in a safe groove of precedents. That may be said to have been established in the case of the Poles, the Hungarians, and the Italians in the past. It would no doubt be difficult to draw a distinction between Mr. de Valera and Kosciuszko, Kossuth, Mazzini, or Garibaldi. But there is a vast difference between personal expressions of sympathy, on the one hand, and official recognitions and raising of loans on the other hand. This very raising of loans is itself a most dangerous incident.

At any moment the money so raised may be used against the Government of the United Kingdom. If it should be, an acuter phase of the Alabama case would be raised, with the result that the Government of the United Kingdom would have the precedent of the Alabama on its side in any demands it might make against the Government of the United States. At the same time, unless even private expressions of sympathy are wisely restrained, they themselves may lead to trouble. The incensedness of the French colonists of the Second Empire is not without its meral from this point of view: a moral pointed out tolerably clearly by Longfellow, in one of the best known of his poems.

If the whole motive of the politicians who are making public acclamation of Mr. de Valera is the attempt to poison the relations of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, then their energy may be accounted unto them for righteousness. But it is as well that it should be pointed out that you cannot make precedents, and then repudiate them exactly when you choose; and that there are hidden dangers in the pursuit of such propaganda much more subtle than the obvious ones which that propaganda is intended to provoke.

Amending the Constitution in Australia

THE speech delivered recently by Sir Edward Mitchell, K. C., leader of the Victorian bar in Australia, on the question of amending the Australian Constitution shows that amending a Constitution in Australia is a task no more simple than amending one anywhere else. It is, of course, eminently desirable that this should be so, especially in a country like Australia, where a tremendous amount of faithful work was devoted to the original document, the acceptance of which was by the vote of the whole people. Australia, therefore, long ago decided, as Sir Edward Mitchell pointed out, that any proposed changes in the Constitution must be agreed to by a majority of the electors voting in a majority of the states, and also by a majority of all the electors voting.

Nevertheless, there would seem to be no question that the Australian Constitution needs to be amended in certain directions, or, rather, it would perhaps be more accurate to say that the question of amendment needs to be the subject of a regularly sanctioned inquiry. For years past, the matter has been very much to the fore in Australian politics, and all manner of proposed amendments are forever hovering about the political platforms of the country. The time is, therefore, evidently ripe for the setting up of some general clearing house for these ideas, where their real value and importance may be considered. The nature of this clearing house, this committee, commission, or whatever it may be called, is, however, a matter of supreme importance. The actual work of amending the Constitution depends on the vote of the people, as just indicated; but this leaves the way open for a consultative and advisory body, a convention of delegates, whose duty it would be to receive suggestions, pass judgment upon them, and make report.

There would appear to be a very strong desire in Australia that such a body should be formed, and Sir Edward Mitchell has definite views on the matter. He would not have such a convention composed of members of the federal Parliament only, or even of federal and state ministers. The ideal convention, according to Sir Edward Mitchell, would be composed of representatives of both federal and state parliaments, with the addition of at least one-third elected directly by the people of the various states. The object of this arrangement would, of course, be to make the convention as truly representative as possible. Sir Edward feels that, in a purely political convention, many things would have influence in molding the decisions arrived at other than what should be, as he put it, "the primary guiding principle, namely, what is best for the real welfare of the people of Australia."

The appointment of such a convention need not delay the passage of any amendments upon which there is already a very large measure of agreement, such, for instance, as the proposed amendment in regard to profiteering. Profiteering in Australia is obviously a question which needs to be dealt with quite drastically and quite quickly, and the way should certainly be kept clear for the prosecution of such a policy.

Industrial Schools in Sweden

IF DUBLIN can claim to have given the lead in the matter of industrial or apprenticeship schools, Stockholm has not been long in following her example. The plan, moreover, put forward recently by the Board of Industrial Schools lacks nothing in the direction of thoroughness. Stockholm is evidently determined to go one step better than Dublin, and to eliminate "the great financial question" as far as the boy or girl is concerned. For, under the new scheme, any boy or girl in Stockholm, who so desires, may secure the best possible training in the calling of his or her choice, apparently, free of all charge.

Sweden, of course, like many other nations, is feeling the lack of really skilled workmen, and is beginning to recognize, further, that the really skilled workman, unless he is at the same time a well-educated workman, is not the valuable industrial asset he might be. And so the plan proposed to the Municipal Council of Stockholm by the Board of Industrial Schools provides, at every stage, for the general education of the apprentice, side by side with his technical education. Indeed, the work of general education has a very prominent place in the scheme right up to the time when, as a young man of nineteen, the apprentice emerges from his last course of instruction in the trade school a fully equipped artisan, mechanic, or what not.

The work of training the new apprentice really begins with his last year in the elementary school. During that year the pupil will have the opportunity of determining, through the help afforded him at the apprenticeship school, what special work or craft he desires to take up. When the time comes to "leave school" he will have made his choice, and will be encouraged to secure a position in any minor capacity, such as errand boy or office boy, in such trade as he may have chosen. In this way he

will gain some insight into the business, whilst attending, for a certain number of hours every week, extension classes conducted on the broad basis of general education. The following year he will apply for admission to the preparatory industrial school belonging to the trade he has chosen. Here he will be instructed for six months in the theory and practice of his trade, whilst, at the same time, he will continue his attendance at the extension school. After passing through this stage successfully, he will receive, through the employment agency connected with the school, a suitable position as apprentice, and, during all his years of apprenticeship, he will continue to attend his trade school for one whole day in each week. He will not, in fact, finally leave school until he is nineteen, and, even then he may, after he has served his time in the army, return to school again and take the "foreman's course."

It is, on the whole, a remarkably well-thought-out plan, not the least satisfactory feature in which is that practically all the schooling of the apprentice is to be reckoned as a part of the working day. Education is not to be required to take its chance in a night school at the end of a day's work.

Another Governor Honors His Authority

ONCE more the Governor of an American state has acted promptly and effectively to maintain law and order instead of yielding his state to mob violence. And there can be little doubt that the majority of Kentucky's citizens are well satisfied with the stand taken by their chief executive, Edwin P. Morrow, against the lynching of a Negro, who, charged with the killing of a child, was being dealt with by orderly process in the courts. In the Governor's action the rule of law has been twice vindicated, first in the overcoming of the lawless attempt of the mob to take Kentucky law into their own hands, and second in the swift and unerring legal processes whereby the original offender was apprehended, tried, and sentenced to suffer the punishment which the law prescribes. So far as any law can serve as the punitive and corrective agent in a human tragedy of this kind, the law has apparently been perfectly applied. Not even the friends of the accused, one may infer from the news reports of the matter, can take exception to the justice of the proceedings.

This means much. If other similar cases arise to be dealt with, and they be dealt with like this one in Kentucky, the great evil of lynchings, which has cried out for correction increasingly in the years that have elapsed since Negroes could be held in slavery in the United States, will be done away with. The strength of lynchings has been the public officials whose fears or prejudices have blinded them to the majesty of the law and the efficacy of rigorous law-enforcement both as a means of preserving order and as a way of insuring justice. Too many a sheriff of the past has weakly allowed a mob of his fellow citizens to take from his custody a prisoner who should never have been surrendered. Too many a governor of the past has delayed to use the force with which the law equips him lest some lawless but supposedly influential "citizens" be injured. Authority is bound to be ineffective for good in such hands, for its use is then directed by considerations that always make for the failure of justice, considerations of person where action can be just only as it is determined without regard to person.

If all individuals are to be equal before the bar of justice, no public officer charged with upholding the law can properly refrain from taking prompt and effective measures to suppress infractions of the law, when they are presumably due to the acts of responsible fellow citizens no less than when they are undertaken by the reckless denizens of the underworld. That this truth was so well recognized by the public officials in this Kentucky affair is enough to encourage all who wish to see popular government rise to its fullest achievement. Not only Governor Morrow, but the men constituting his immediate official support, including Adjutant-General Dewesse and Brigadier-General F. C. Marshall of the federal troops, deserve the commendation of the country. For force, wisely used to maintain law, minimizes the need for force.

The Bee Ranch

IN TIMES of sugar shortage bee raising takes on a new importance. During the war, honey proved an excellent substitute for sugar in the making of candies, cakes, and ice creams, as well as in other ways. Probably the average consumer takes his honey largely for granted. In his childhood he may have even studied a little the work of the bees, and later he may have seen interesting motion pictures of their activities. Yet perhaps he scarcely realizes that there are actually "bee ranches," even though the term generally arouses a smile. The word "ranch" usually implies vastness. To the American, a farm may be a thing of 160 acres, perhaps even 640 acres or more. But a ranch, one naturally fancies, must be a great stretch of country where one may ride a bronco for at least some miles among the cattle and the greasewood. So for a man to say that he has a bee ranch seems somewhat ludicrous.

A bee ranch, however, may be only an acre or so in the midst of a fertile valley of alfalfa. For no great landowner can fence in his fields from his neighbor's bees. It has not yet been proposed that a man should charge royalties to the rancher next door who, on his little plot, has a hundred or more white hives among the greenery. Bee raising means the utilization of by-products that would otherwise be wasted. Any great region of alfalfa should produce plenty of honey, particularly if the marketing of it be as intelligently considered as the marketing of raisins or ripe olives.

Many a consumer no doubt thinks of honey as simply honey, without realizing the almost countless varieties. He may perhaps recognize that there is such a thing as "best clover honey," for he has seen that on the signs in the grocery stores. But he may not even know that alfalfa honey is excellent as a variety of the "best clover honey," that there is honey from buckwheat, from apple blossoms, from even the greasewood and the sagebrush.

In the spring and summer when the more arid places, if not the actual desert, are alive with all sorts of sweet-scented wild flowers, the bees are at their busiest where there may seem to be little opportunity for other endeavors; so that the crop of honey should be by no means negligible in the great open spaces of western America, or of other parts of the world.

Now the bee has long been given a good character for busyness; but some people have also associated the hum of his action with drowsy lethargy. This is by no means necessary. The proprietor of a bee ranch need not be affected by any such absurd interpretation. Bee-ranching, particularly if carried on along with some other kinds of labor, invites alert and vigorous industry. It should provide not merely a lazily pleasant avocation; but deserves to be conducted with all the dignity and energy of any other ranch work. Alexander Hume, the Scots Elizabethan, tells us, in his rather matter-of-fact, though still highly poetic verses on "A Summer Day," that

The cloggit busy humming bees,
That never think to drone,
On flowers and flourishes of trees
Collect their liquor brown.

So, wherever there may be flowers, or "flourishes of trees," or even blossoming weeds, the bee raiser is entitled to be profitably as busy as these workers who are assisting him to provide the public with this product, which though so long a material for poetic fantasy, has never been very thoroughly popularized.

Editorial Notes

THE statements made by representative British statesmen, during the past few weeks, in regard to the attitude of the United States toward the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations must surely be found very welcome. Perhaps one of the commonest experiences of the traveler back and forth between the two countries is that America is much better understood in England than England in America. The events of the last few weeks seem to have made this fact very apparent. The terrible picture of the United States "given over to politics," "deserting the Allies," "careless of everything but her own interests," never appears, after all, to have been seen "on the other side." "America," declared Lord Curzon, in the House of Lords, the other day, "has a traditional policy, which we ought to understand and respect. She desires to keep free from entanglements, and she is the best judge of her own policy." And a few moments before, Lord Charnwood, speaking in the same place, far from being preoccupied with the great desertion picture, had maintained cheerfully that, in spite of all appearances, he was convinced the United States would ultimately take her share in the world's affairs.

CONSIDERABLE reductions in the wholesale prices of the so-called necessities of life, in the United States, are already announced. It will be interesting to see how long it takes for the reductions to become perceptible to the naked eye of the average consumer.

WITHOUT, of course, in the least doubting the sincerity of the former Crown Prince's proposal that he be dealt with in the place of the 900-odd "war criminals," although the latest reports refer to his telegram to the allied chieftains as an "impulse," one cannot help seeing a certain humor in the Dutch newspapers' description of his action as a "beautiful gesture!"

MR. BRYAN not to be a member of the National Democratic Convention! This will seem far more strange than his not being a candidate for the presidency. Much as he loves the Democratic Party, apparently he plans to devote himself first, in the coming campaign, to the support of the national prohibitory law. Evidently he would be free, even from the obligations of a convention member, to throw his influence against candidates or platform planks, if they menace prohibition or its enforcement. What the convention loses may be fully made up for on the public rostrum.

LONDONERS are an extraordinarily patient section of the British people. They have proved it sufficiently, to make it unlikely that anyone will be found to question the assertion. But the time has come when they themselves are wondering whether their stock of patience is not running out. A few dates will show why. Peace has now been ratified; the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, and yet still closed, on January 7, 1920, were the National Gallery of British Art, the National Portrait Gallery, the Wallace Collection, the print and drawing department of the British Museum, the water-color rooms of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and a large part of the National Gallery. That is one item in the sack of Wherefores, to which the patient British require an answer from governing officialdom.

"IN SPITE of the prevailing high cost of clothing, and the probability that this cost will go still higher for at least another year, retail dealers were given a clean bill so far as profiteering is concerned," the press announces. A little farther on, however, it is discovered that this "clean bill" was given by the New England Retail Clothiers Association. It may be that the estimable gentlemen of the association are correct, but their action in this instance is somehow reminiscent of the rhyme about Jack Horner.

THE Rockefeller Foundation announces that four physicians from Tzecho-Slovakia, with a number of others from China, Brazil, and San Salvador, are now studying methods of public health administration in American medical schools, under its fellowships. That is to say, these men will return to their respective countries to aid in programs of public health and medical education. Alas, that a country just struggling from beneath old forms of political autocracy should have to be subjected in the slightest to the subtlest forms of absolute control that modern ingenuity has been able to devise! Poor Hranice, in Moravia, and Nemecky Brod and Plzen, in Bohemia, as well as Prague and Vienna, from which these four physicians come, may not be fully aware of the new propaganda that is in store for them.